THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

"FRIENDS OF FREEDOM."

The First of their Fall Gatherings.

They Denounce "Dumb Radicalism," and Protest Against the Nomination of General Grant.

A GRAND PHILIPPIC BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Lincoln and Johnson Contrasted—The Penalty of Our National Sin—A Saving Policy Dictated to the Republican Party.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KENNETT SQUARE, Nov. 5.—This quiet little village has been in an extraordinary ferment to-day, in consequence of having been selected as the scene of the first of the series of gatherings by the "Friends of Freedom" which is to run through the present week. The country round about being populated chiefly by members of the Society of Friends, there was a certainty of a large attendance, to which considerable additions were made by arrivals from abroad, and two full schools were likewise in attendance.

THE MORNING SESSION.

At 11 o'clock this morning the meeting came to order in a large hall near the railroad depot, the entire building being handsomely decorated for the occasion with festoons and wreaths of evergreens. Mrs. Chandler Darlington was called to the chair, and Mr. Isaac Mendenhall was elected Secretary. Among the notabilities present were such sterling, old-time abolitionists as Robert Purvis, Lucretia Mott, Miss Mary Grew, and Mrs. F. E. W. Harper.

The first address was delivered by Mr. Davis, who, after stating the object of the meeting, and the auspices under which it was being held, said that one of the chief aims was to increase the circulation of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. After noticing the great progress made by abolitionism during the past few years, he proclaimed it to be the duty of all to still further the anti-slavery cause.

Miss Mary Grew was then introduced, and began by submitting the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the revelations which are daily made of the continued purpose of the leaders of the South to regain, by political diplomacy, the supremacy which they lost on the battle-field; and the continued manifestations of hatred towards the colored man throughout the South, excepting where such manifestations are restrained by the presence of the United States military forces, prove that the work of the American abolitionists is not completed, and call us to stand faithfully at our posts until those to whose redemption we are pledged are in full possession of their liberty.

Resolved, That we rely, as we always have, on the preaching of the truth for the enlightenment and purification of public sentiment, and we exhort all the friends of freedom to sustain and circulate the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, a journal which, independent of any political or ecclesiastical party, is the champion of the oldest reform which is to-day exerting an extensive and powerful influence in behalf of justice which the nation can ill afford to lose.

Resolved, That we do not believe in radicalism that is dumb; and, therefore, we warn the Republican party against the futility of nominating General Grant for the Presidency, in order to preserve the party's life by the sacrifice of its principles.

Miss Grew then declared that the work of the Anti-Slavery Society and its friends had not been fully accomplished. The hopes of the nation had not been deceived; the slaves had been regenerated, redeemed, and disenthralled; and now they had come together to plan the work which was yet to be accomplished.

The morning session was brought to a close by a few remarks from Lucretia Mott. At

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

there was a much larger attendance than during the morning, and among the new arrivals was Wendell Phillips.

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, the celebrated colored lecturer, being introduced, began by condemning the Government for not inflicting severe punishment upon Jeff. Davis. Andrew Johnson, to her mind, was a fellow of Wilkes Booth, and she was almost inclined to call him a fellow-murderer with Booth. The nation was sick unto death, and was not improved by A. J.'s miserable physic. Were she a white man—a member of the race which ruled the world—she would be ashamed of the dread of negro equality which existed among them. The lower the degradation of the negroes, the louder was the call for their redemption. Equal rights should prevail between man and man, and if the party which inscribed on its banners "Equal Rights" were defeated, it would be a glorious defeat. The Constitutions about to be made in the Southern States by the aid of the negro would prove bulwarks of right and justice, not made by wrong or conspiracy. In spite of the obstacles placed in the way of reconstruction by Andrew Johnson, the work was going on, and it would go on until equal justice existed through the length and breadth of the land.

Mrs. Harper was followed by Miss Grew, Lucretia Mott, and Wendell Phillips, in short addresses, when an adjournment was made to the

EVENING SESSION.

The hall was then densely packed, there being at least two thousand eager spectators present. At half-past 7 o'clock the meeting was organized, and Wendell Phillips and the other orators entered the building, escorted by a band of music and a procession. A number of airs were performed by the band, and the young ladies joined in singing the stirring words of "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

Address by Wendell Phillips.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Wendell Phillips was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—If I should not be able to say anything worth your coming here, I should still feel that your errand here had not been in vain. For we have already had the harmony of the band and that most glorious of lyrics—enough to stir the American heart, and bind and inspire the American purpose—"The Battle Cry" of the Republic—enough for the thoughtful man to feed upon, and if he digests the glorious inspiration, enough to direct him and guide him to the path to which the great events of our day are calling him. I confess, citizens of Kennett, that the most embarrassing position in which you can place an abolitionist is by this generous and lavish welcome. We and come in the process of years to be prepared for opposition. It was a wholesome excitement—it was a pleasant inspiration; it seemed to give you something to strike against; you felt that anything you said must be received in a community that was ignorant of the very first element of republicanism—freedom of discussion. But when you come to us with such a generous and overwhelming welcome, what shall we say? what can we undertake to teach or suggest to such a community? It nonplusses us. Like my friend, Stephen Foster, who some fifteen years ago entered a church—in the days when he thought it his duty to disturb any meeting by pleading the cause of the negro—and he had no sooner entered the broad aisle than he found great consternation. The clergyman leaned from the pulpit, and asked him up there to make a stammer out. "When I am asked up I have notalog position does a community which gives us so cordial a welcome place us. And yet there is something in what an immense tribute the nation has paid, what God has cast our lot. The time was when rightfully enough we lores wore that flag—when it was identified with slavery and oppression, when it meant nothing but injustice, when the slaves shrunk from the sight of it, when it was a pledge for the perpetuity of bondage—and yet to-day it rightfully hangs at the topmast of all anti-slavery effort, for to-day it means justice, pledges itself to liberty and equality forevermore. Generally speaking, it takes a generation to make such change. Thirty years in a short time to calculate for such a change to come over the nati nal mind. We have lived to see it almost in three or five years. I can remember when I left this country twenty five years ago, I hated the very sight of the American symbol, so terrible had it grown to me. The impenetrable mesh of law, custom, politics, power, army and navy that kept our homeless race down. It was only when I saw it floating at the masthead of the Ohio, in the Mediterranean Sea (four thousand miles from here), that I felt one thrill of emotion at the sight of the banner. A national tune—anything that preceded one of our great gatherings—made me sick at heart, for it seemed to prophesy the triumph of unjust power.

Now, no matter what clouds on the sky, no matter how dark the hour looks, no matter what apprehensions we have, this thing we know—this nation, if it lives, lives on the corner-stone of absolute justice and equality. It cannot live otherwise. (Applause.) The American Union, if it exists, and as long as it exists, is pledged to liberty—nothing else. The question is often asked, to what is this great change to be traced? Some men trace it to anti-slavery enterprise, and have put it down to the credit of one great man and leader. No matter whether one individual or another deserves great fame for foresight, and courage, and perseverance, below all that there is something more, it was not in the power of any individual to make such a change. The truth is, when you look at it philosophically, we were all going in that direction. It was inevitable. It could not be hindered. Certain men and certain institutions undertook to resist the inevitable gravitation towards an idea; but the undercurrent—the great impulse—was in that direction. The fact is, America was originally planted with the idea of equality. No man was worth anything except for his manhood. His blood, his race, his wealth, his social position, amounted to nothing. Anything given to either of those elements was temporary—it was not to be perpetual. Go back to the times when the Puritans and the Friends came here. What was the seed they planted here? It was an idea. They didn't bring here any of the machinery of Europe. They brought nothing but God's souls. They meant to build a country fit for souls. They were to make of duty fate: that is, they were to make an institution out of right.

Our forefathers, when they assembled together in 1789, instead of placing themselves in accord, in time with that movement, undertook temporarily to resist it. They intended to bulkhead up and make it a barrier against that great American tendency in favor of the slaveholder. They undertook to erect a building which should resist the great Niagara of an American idea. They undertook to build a ship which should float on the Niagara and not move. The idea was to launch a government on the cataract of Niagara, and have it not move. They thought they had done it. They let down the anchor of the Church, and the sheet anchor of the pledges of the Constitution, and said, "We have cheated God." Mr. Seward states all this. In 1858, before he lost his brains (laughter), he made a speech at Rochester, in which he started that great phase "The irrepressible conflict," He said, in that speech, "our forefathers understood perfectly what they were about; they knew that they were putting two ideas into the Constitution;" two ideas that could not live together. But they thought they could, for a century or so, force them to live together. In spite of this irrepressible antagonism between them, they said to each other, "We know that freedom and slavery—the idea of selling a man at auction, and the idea of the Declaration of Independence—cannot live together, any more than a deer and a hound, but we will try it." It was just as if they had taken a cannon and filled it with red hot anthracite coal, then put a layer of powder on top, and then plugged it down. When they got the plug in, "wait a bit, now we have got it." In 1861 it burst, and the Rebellion meant the fragments. The Rebellion meant Nature testifying against the effort of our fathers to reconcile the bitter and the sweet, to put chalk and lime in the same tumbler and not have an effervescence, to deny nature. All at once the thoughtful American men woke up to the idea that what our fathers tried is a failure, what shall we do? Not what is the duty in the circumstances. That was not the first question. But it was, "What is the necessity in the circumstances?" There were two sets of facts, and as was the timid set, the old-fashioned set, the public functionary set, and they said "Put the cannon together again, put in the same red-hot coals, and the same powder, and the same plug, fold your arms and hope that it won't happen again." That was the Buchanan set, the Fillmore set. That was the Crittenden resolution of July 22, 1861. With all respect be it said, that was the Abraham Lincoln set. There is the great penalty we paid for the sin of seventy years, that our best man could not outgrow his birthplace. Our representative man, politically and civilly speaking, could not outgrow his birthplace. Mr. Lincoln could not be larger than his times. No man ever gets beyond the smoke of his own birthplace. There is not one man in a million that ever really is "ahead of his age"—a phrase we commonly use. Look back a hundred years at your fathers. How we smile and blame them for faults of which they were as unconscious as man is of his breathing! Our children will look back upon us in the same way. They will see our faults, which are the results of inevitable circumstances.

You recollect once a German wrote the life of Martin Luther, the great reformer. Some volumes. The first one, of 800 pages, opened with a description of the trees of Saxony and the minerals, the flowers that grew there, and the precise time the roses bloomed, and how much rain fell, what was the range of the thermometer, and what the hottest day in the year, and from which race the man came, and the mixture of races, and how long the average of life was, and how many children died before they were seven years of age, and facts of that kind the volume was filled with. When he got to the end he said:—"I have given you the means to understand the soil out of which Luther grew." It is just so with every body. If you want to understand Lincoln go down to Kentucky; notice how impossible it was for a Kentuckian to see good under a black skin; notice how impossible it was for a Whig to believe in the people. The Whig party believed in God, not in the people. The Democrats believed in neither. (Laughter.) Now out of that party, and out of that locality, we had to take our leading man. When he came to this problem he attempted to marry two irreconcilable elements and keep them together; and they have split. "What shall we do?" Common sense had an answer ready. If you had gone to a school boy, one whose mind had never been disturbed at all by political questions, and asked him, the answer would have been, "Why try something else; don't try the same thing over again." But, substantially, Mr. Lincoln answered "Put the same thing together, and try it over again. Put that cannon together, light and fire it over again. Put that cannon together, light and the coals, get them to a white heat, get Dupont's best powder and the best plug you can, and plug it up again." Don't you recollect what he said in his letter to Horace Greeley?—"I am not here to save this Union. I have sworn to save this Union, and it is my first duty to save this Union." The whole 20,000,000 of people said "Amen: that is your duty." Then Mr. Lincoln said, "If I can save the Union and not hurt slavery, I am bound to do it without." In other words, "I am bound to make that Union of exactly the same materials that our fathers tried to." That, you see, was saying that the recognition of slavery in the Constitution was a sacred guarantee of it, as it was of the marriage institution, as it was of habeas corpus, as it was of the property and land. It was elevating slavery up to the level of one of the normal and inevitable institutions of life. It was as if Mr. Lincoln had said, "I am bound to save this Union, but I must exhaust every means to save it before I break up the married institution. I must exhaust every means of saving it before I destroy the habeas corpus. I must exhaust every method to save it before I strike down the great Saxon bulwarks of individual freedom. I must exhaust every means to save it before I strike down slavery. I must send a million of young men to the swamps of the Chickahomony. I must take $3,000,000,000 out of the pockets of every industrious generation that lived before slavery." It was making slavery as sacred as anything else in the country. We have been educated up to that mistake by the mistake of our fathers. They said, "Slavery may lie there in the out-building, she may just have a shelter from the storm. We will tell you why, on the sly; we don't want to cut her throat this moment, we will let her die gradually." But when she got that amount of recognition she would rightly claim that she was in the main building, that she was recognized and guaranteed. She brought up the Whig party in this faith. This great struggle was the great intellectual mistake—the great moral bluntness—that wasted millions and sent hundreds of thousands down to unnecessary graves. Now, that was not the whole American people, that was the Lincoln channel which was the representative of the American people. But if you had watched the life, you would have seen a small channel going off in another direction, and you would have found written upon it, Fremont, Butler, Phelps, Hunter, and other names. They were a set of American minds. They said to the American People, "God has given you the right to seize slavery as a tool with which to resist rebellion; it is your duty, under the Declaration of Independence and as an American statesman, to clutch it. Don't waste a life; don't lavish a dollar; don't waste anything—seize that the first moment. They said an American President, representing an idea, standing under a Constitution 99 parts of which are liberty and only one slavery, the moment rebellion shows itself in behalf of slavery to seize slavery as the weapon to put it down; and thank God that he has got an opportunity, amid the powers that lie before him, to seize one that is covered up with sin and immorality. That was the other side of the channel, when Fremont, in August, 1861, started that idea, for that was the idea that they say Fremont's mission. I am not talking of measures nor means, but of ideas. Here are six powers for an American General to use—one is the army, one is the navy, one is public opinion, one is the Church, etc., and one is slavery. Mr. Lincoln said, "That is sacred; don't touch it, until you have exhausted all these." No matter what God says of that, no matter what the Bible says of it, no matter what moral sense says of it, you have got no spectacles to see it a immoral character. On the contrary, Fremont and his band said the spectacles of American ideas, ever since the Puritans landed in Plymouth and William Penn came here, allow you to see that everything immoral is out of place. Our institutions are to be rightful, and the moment slavery tore open the parchment of the Constitution the spectacles instantly let the President of the United States see its immorality, and he ought to have clutched it. You ask me why I go into this tedious analysis. I will tell you why. Because in that moment when we were divided in that little, simple difference of opinion which seemed harmless, we have become so wide apart that there is a continent between. It is like the Mississippi, when it passes in its first rivulet a little pebble, and only turns half an inch aside; but if it had not met that pebble, it would have gone a thousand miles east or west of its course. Turned but a quarter of an inch, but it guided it east or west. In the result so we did. You say, "Instead of the abolitionists undertaking to teach the people absolute justice, that the negro had been injured, and now was to be righted, that the effort of the American people was to do justice, not merely to protect themselves; but instead of that the Republican party set out to teach what would help them. Don't attempt to instruct the people, and let them get into the line with the great American tendency; but just save the party." Mr. Lincoln said, "I dare not go any further, I don't know whether I will be supported." When he went any distance it was by compulsion. He was pushed ahead; he didn't go. He didn't move; he was moved. He didn't understand—I am not criticising him disrespectfully when I undertake to say it—he did not understand the fullness of the hour in which he stood. He would have loved to do it, because of the virtue of Abraham Lincoln—and his great virtue is that he learned one day what he didn't know the day before. He was an impressible man. He was willing to change, that was his great virtue. They say in Europe of the Bourbon kings, that they never learned anything, and never forgot anything. Of our present President you may say he has forgotten a great many things, and he never learned anything. (Laughter.) But of Mr. Lincoln it is to be said, he learned every day. His merit was that he did learn. But for us, as a people, groping our way ahead of this terrible emergency, we had shortcomings, and we deserved it as a punishment for our great national sin; national laws never let a people off from a great error without their paying the penalty—there is no repentence, at least for nations. We paid the penalty of moral blindness which constant teaching and practice had fastened upon the people. We were unable to listen to the few voices that, as an exception, had been educated to see right, because the whole people had been given up to believe a lie. Only think how we have been educated. That little extract which has been printed and circulated among you shows the pit at which we have been digging. Neither pulpit, under press, nor commerce, nor schools undertook to teach us anything. Slavery preached everywhere. Slavery preached in the pulpit; slavery edited the *North American Review*; slavery was the President of Harvard College; slavery distributed the sacrament; slavery struck Christianity out of every book that had sale; slavery emasculated the Bible. It is under press, not commerce, or

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Pope's Dilemma—Some Definite Points in the Late News.

From the N. Y. Times.

Seeing that our despatches concerning the Roman business come from Florence, Paris, London, and Berlin, with occasionally a disjointed and mendacious despatch from Rome itself, it is no wonder that there should be considerable confusion both in regard to the military and diplomatic aspect of affairs. There are a few broad features, however, that can be discerned, even now, with some approach to clearness.

1. That the people of Rome itself and the other subjects of the Pope have refused to take any part in the Garibaldian movement.

2. That the Pope himself is determined to hold on to the temporal power, though it drench Christendom in blood; that he will scruple at no means in his power to retain possession of Rome; and that, if he be not forced out by such an improbable circumstance as a successful war on the part of Italy, he will retain his grasp of the sovereignty until he is negotiated out of power by means that he finds it impossible to resist.

3. That the limit of Garibaldi's revolutionary strength is the force of three to five thousand that have been encamped at Monte Rotondo, and that, while he felt unable to assail Rome, and could neither make a show of resisting the French troops on one hand or the Italian troops on the other, he yet refused to obey Victor Emanuel's summons to disband his forces, hoping and expecting that some complication would presently arise with France by which his sword would be made available, and his end would be gained.

4. That the French intervention, originally undertaken by Napoleon with reluctance and with the apparent assent of the Ratazzi Administration, is to be so managed as to avoid, as far as possible, giving offense either to the Italian Government or to the allies of Italy.

5. That Napoleon, as soon as he had guaranteed the Pope against overthrow, attempted to initiate negotiations for the pacific settlement of the Roman question—such negotiations to be carried on in Conference, and to have, as their unavowed but unavoidable aim, the consummation of Italian unity.

6. That Prussia, though ready to support Italy in certain contingencies, is by no means so anxious to get into a war with France as to lead her to find occasion for quarrel in the mere fact of French intervention in support of the Pope.

7. That the Italian Government, by reason of the financial and military condition of the kingdom, feels that a rupture with France would be ruinous to it, and that, even though allied with Prussia, it would almost certainly be bankrupted and broken up in the event of a war.

8. That the feelings of the people of Italy are very strongly aroused against Papal domination, and that thereby the Italian Government is weakened and confused, and placed at a great disadvantage on all hands and in all respects; and that, though we need not give much heed to the threats against Victor Emanuel and the outcry for a republic, yet the attitude of the Government towards France, and its position towards its Prussian ally, are greatly weakened by the conflict between the people and the authorities.

9. That though a rupture between France and Italy, involving also Prussia, Spain, and Austria, may possibly be brought about by some untoward incident, there has nothing occurred thus far that leads to consider such rupture imminent.

10. That, though the English are strongly opposed to the Papal power and to the French intervention, and anxious that Italy should be allowed at the present opportunity to settle this disturbing question, there is not the first sign that the English Government will, in any event, lift a finger in the matter, or do anything more than perhaps interchange some diplomatic arguments with France.

11. There is no doubt from what has already been developed that, excepting the Garibaldians, all parties, Italy, France, and Prussia, are exceedingly anxious to avoid a war on the Roman question. If it be said that France could have evaded all difficulty about the matter by simply refraining from sending her troops to Rome, it must be remembered that the Garibaldians threatened such an onset upon the Pope as the Catholic powers could not be supposed to permit, and that Napoleon had treaty engagements which his tender conscience and his regard for his dynasty could not permit him to see violated.

—On the whole, it is impossible to forecast the end of this extraordinary bewildering and threatening affair. All parties feel that some definite, permanent, and satisfactory solution of the Papal question must quickly be found. There can be no guarantee of a month's peace while things remain as they are and have been. Intervention is a wrong to Italy, a disgrace to the Pope, and a weakness for France. It is war in itself, and the generator of wars. And we should think that all parties, even the Pope himself, must feel by this time that only by permitting Italy to obtain Rome can this long-standing and intolerable difficulty be settled.

The Caucus System.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Ewing, in a recent letter, calls upon the Republican members of Congress to discard the tyrannical *caucus system*, and vote upon their individual judgment and responsibility. The advice is good, for it is always wise to discharge a high public trust in accordance with one's real convictions, and not according to the dictation of others.

But the caucus system is not accountable for the action to which Mr. Ewing takes exception. Neither universal negro suffrage nor the Military Reconstruction bill was passed in consequence of the decisions of Republican caucuses. On the contrary, they were passed against those decisions, and because they were not adhered to. At every Republican caucus held in the session of 1866 on the subject, the vote was two to one against universal negro suffrage. Mr. Stevens, being outvoted, declared that he would not be governed by the decision; and when the bill (relating to the District of Columbia) came to a vote in the House, he and all the rest of the radicals voted, in spite of the decision in caucus, against giving the negroes a qualified suffrage, as did all the Democrats. It was thus defeated, and when the question was next taken, on giving them universal suffrage, all the Republicans voted for it—as the only way to secure the colored people any vote whatever. Mr. Stevens and his followers refused the ballot to any negroes, unless all could have it; and thus the minority forced their views upon the party, in direct opposition to the decision of the party caucus.

It was by precisely the same manœuvre that the Shellabarger amendment to the Reconstruction bill was carried and the Southern whites disfranchised. A majority of the Republicans were opposed to so sweeping a measure, and had rejected a bill in which it was embodied, by a decisive vote. But it was afterwards brought forward in the form of an amendment to another bill; the Democrats voted with the radicals against the previous question, and thus allowed the amendment to come in, and then the whole party vote was cast for the bill. All the worst features of the reconstruction policy were thus forced upon the Republicans by Democratic votes. The latter refused in every case to coöperate with the moderate and liberal men of the Republican party in defeating the extreme and rigid measures brought forward and pressed so tenaciously by the radicals; and they never failed to give the latter the aid of their votes. Their policy seemed to be to make the laws as severe as possible upon the South, in hopes that they could reap a party advantage from the odium they would excite.

The caucus system, when fairly conducted and honorably carried out, has its advantages. If not pressed so far as to override individual judgment on matters of principle, and coerce men into action which their consciences condemn, it may secure harmony of action in a party which has the same common aims and purposes. But when one portion of those who go into caucus abide by the common decision only when they can dictate it, and unite with political opponents to overrule that decision when it is against them, it becomes simply a fraud and a snare.

Taxation and Revolution.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The causes which produced ancient revolutions are not fully understood; but those within the range of modern history have, in many instances, sprung from the efforts of the people to free themselves from those burdens of taxation which bad government has imposed upon them. Nothing bears so heavily upon the resources and the progress of individuals as the fact that a very large portion of all their gains goes to the inexorable tax gatherer. It is reasoned, and with truth, that there is no necessity for the enormous expenditures which demand such levies. From complaints, the whole nation, impelled by the same force and seeking a common focus, which is revolution, find in this a panacea for their ills.

The fifteenth century gives us an instance in the German people, who were goaded to premature revolution by the pressure of Papal taxation. In the person of Tetzel we have a tax gatherer *par excellence*, whose promises of heaven were in proportion to the amount which he could force by religious fanaticism from the people. The results were the first great liberal and spiritual outbreak in Europe. In England forced loans to carry on the Spanish war, and finally the "Tonnage and Poundage bill," set the revolutionary ball in motion, which did not stop until the head of Charles I rolled upon the scaffold. France, in the prelude to her great revolution, presents a no less sad picture of the results of oppressive taxation.

The people saw no exit from it except by the sword, and with the sword they cancelled their debts. Our own revolution of 1776 gathered its force from taxation. South Carolina nullification arose from taxation. Our late Rebellion, in its inception, found much of its strength in the discriminating tariff, which was an idea around which the Southern leaders could rally the masses. Spain rumbles with revolutions to-day, because the people cannot stand the onerous imposts which a corrupt administration imposes. Mexico has just finished a fifty years' war to rid herself from the assessments which the clergy made upon all her capital and energies. Cuba, at our very doors, is fast being forced into revolution, because it is impossible for her to prosper under the burdens imposed.

Now of ourselves in 1867. As we glance back at the history of taxation, we find that we have taken it up experimentally, determined to solve the problem of raising revenue if it costs us a half dozen revolutions or the disintegration of our nationality. We commence after the fashion of 1598, and must run through the phases up to the time we can say that the problem is solved. In 1598 Sully stated that out of 150,000,000 livres collected by taxation from the French people, only thirty million found its way into the public treasury. It would be an interesting scrap of knowledge to us of the United States to know what proportion of the revenues collected actually inure to the benefit of the Government. Would it be safe for the Government to invite revolution by placing taxation before the people in its true light?

Our military government is to-day costing us one hundred and twenty millions of dollars annually, and yet we maintain no armed force as a protection against foreign powers, but rather to dominate ourselves and increase the costs of government. Our total taxes swell to the enormous figure of one thousand millions of dollars annually—an impost of gigantic proportions in comparison with that of any other country. There is not a European power existing that could stand a proportionate burden without revolution; and our Government should understand that to be lavish in further expenditure is to invite repudiation, a complete overturning of the order of things now existing, and even a new rebellion. As matters now go the national banks, riding high upon the political tide that forced them to the surface, are reaping thirty millions of dollars annually from the bone and sinew of the country, which is heavily taxed to pay their enormous dividends. In fact, they represent a hydra sapping the public prosperity.

In the train of enormous taxation follow all those evils which produce a feverish condition of the country. Taxation to excess means degradation, poverty, ignorance, and its attendant evils. It means a drawing of very broad lines between rich and poor, and the creation of classes—a powerful aristocracy and a lower class—which bubbles into war when oppression can no longer be borne. It means governmental corruption in its worst forms—an increase of spoils, and, consequently, a hotter contest for office at political elections. It means the creation of an army of office-holders who feed upon the public purse without, as individual members of the nation, producing anything for its support. It means the subversion of all those principles which we have so long labored to keep in prominence as the true bases of our republicanism. This we point out to the people, and tell them to guard well the future. The men they placed in power to carry out the demands of the times and overturn rebellion were well selected, and did their work bravely. Now, however, other issues demand brains fitted to meet them, and brains of another class must handle the great questions that follow our war. Failing to recognize the truth of this, we shall lapse again into revolution to settle by the sword those questions to which rebellion gave birth.

The European Situation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The scene about Rome is one of intense, absorbing interest. If it be true that the Italian troops marched into the Papal States without the privity or consent of France, that Minister Menabrea charges France with violating the September treaty by entering Rome, while De Monstier retorts by charging Italy with a violation of the same treaty by invading the Papal States, it is plain that for some occult reason Italy has from the first been acting without that mutual understanding with France which was inferred from its decrees against Garibaldi. But it is to be considered that, in all its pretended severity towards Garibaldi, Italy has done nothing inconsistent with the theory that her opposition was merely a feint—a ruse of statecraft, designed to keep the September treaty to the ear, but break it to the hope of France. The arrest of Garibaldi and his banishment to Caprera, at a time when he was without an army and could not have safely set foot in the Papal provinces, at the same time allowing him to issue his proclamations with entire freedom, permitting his followers to gather on the frontiers and to perfect their plans for invasion, and finally overlooking his escape and triumphal march to the very gates of Rome—all indicates the Italian Cabinet are disposed to use his revolutionary efforts if they can. Their proclamations, arrest, etc., are for France, not for Italy. But their prompt attitude of hostility to the French occupation of Rome, their own occupation of the Papal provinces, and the mysterious rumors which come from Prussia, that the latter power will intervene if necessary, but is *at present* neutral, all strongly indicate an impending struggle for the leadership of Europe between Napoleon and Bismark.

Both France and Prussia have so much to risk in such a contest that we would suppose each would enter into it only when absolutely driven. But for six months both countries have been industriously preparing for, and with bated breath awaiting, war. If, three months ago, when no Italian complication had arisen, the question anxiously asked in Paris and Berlin was, "Will there be war?" what shall we expect when French legions are in possession of Rome, and France and Italy are mutually accusing each other of violating the same treaty?

In the event of war, we may confidently predict the issue of a considerable quantity of new European securities, which would in some degree thrust our own bonds out of the foreign market, and, by causing their return to this country, would entail a reduction in their value. The current of emigration from Germany, and indeed from Europe generally, would be considerably checked by the demand of the French and Prussian Governments for troops. On the other hand, an active market for breadstuffs and for our military manufactures would be opened, which might compensate in part financially for the disadvantages of having a return of our securities and a check to our emigration.

Peace with the Indians.

From the N. Y. World.

The Indian Commissioners announce the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace with all the Southern tribes, including the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, numbering from five to six thousand souls. The first two tribes are to confederate and remove to an agricultural reservation comprising about six thousand square miles, three and a half million acres of land, between the north fork of the Red river and the Red river, embracing the southwestern corner of the present Indian Territory, with a fraction of Texas. The Apaches having also agreed to confederate with the Kiowas and Comanches, are to be placed on an adjoining reservation. These three tribes are to receive, in lieu of the annuity previously paid them, one suit of clothes annually for each Indian, besides which $30,000 per year will be expended for such other articles as they may need. It is proposed to furnish them with agricultural implements, to build them an agency house, a warehouse, and a school-house, and provide dwellings for a farmer, miller, teacher, physician, etc., who will be sent to instruct and aid them. Several Comanches are already farming on their reservation. The three tribes agree to do what they can to induce the Texas Comanches and the Arizona and other tribes to join them; when the Commissioners agree to enlarge the reservation proportionably to the increase of settlers. The Indians also compact not to molest the railroads, "to keep lasting peace, to attack no more trains, and to cease killing men."

With the Cheyennes and Arapahoes a separate treaty was concluded. The reservation set apart for them consists of eight or nine thousand square miles, bounded east by the Arkansas river, south and west by the Cimarron, and north by Kansas. They will be provided with a suit of woollen clothing each year for each man, and with $30,000 worth of other necessary articles annually. An agency house and the other buildings mentioned in the treaty with the former tribes will also be erected in their country, and instructors in agriculture and blacksmithing, a schoolteacher, etc., are to be sent if they desire them. Neither the Cheyennes nor Arapahoes manifested any wish for these aids to civilization. Buffalo Chief, the head of the Cheyennes, spoke his mind very freely to the Commissioners, as follows:—

"We spring from the prairie, we live by it, and prefer to do so, and as yet we do not want any of the blessings of civilization. We do not claim this country on which we are now—that is, south of the Arkansas river—but that country between the Arkansas and the Platte is ours. We are willing, when we desire to live as you do, to take your advice about that, but until then we will take our chances. It were well that those soldiers on the Arkansas road were out of the country, that we might roam over it as formerly, and that the bones of our forefathers might rest in peace. You think that you are doing a great deal for us by giving these presents to us, but we prefer to live as formerly; if you gave us all the goods you could give, yet we would prefer our own life, to live as free as we have done. You give us presents and then take our land; that provokes war. I have spoken."

Upon this point—refusal to yield, as the Apaches, Comanches, and Kiowas did, the right to hunt north of the Arkansas and south of the Platte—the two tribes were immovable. The Commissioners being forced to let them retain that right, they finally covenanted "to keep away ten miles from all roads and forts, to withdraw all opposition to white settlements, railways, and wagon routes, and keep the peace" with white men like the rest of the tribes. About $100,000 worth of goods were distributed to the five tribes at the conclusion of these interesting proceedings, "which distribution," writes a correspondent from the scene, "afforded them an intense satisfaction."

These treaties sound very well. But the flaw in that made with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes is almost certainly destined to produce further trouble. The Cheyennes, the most bitterly hostile of the north-southern tribes, are the ones of all others who ought to be forbidden the privilege of roaming along the region between the Arkansas and the Platte, where the great railroads are being constructed, where the overland stages and wagon trains are thickest, and where the temptation to murder and plunder is too great for the virtue of such savages. The Commissioners have preferred to incur this risk, rather than provoke the tribe to immediate war. No trouble is apprehended during the winter, as all the tribes will probably remove as far south as possible until spring. When the buffalo return north next year the Indians will follow them. If the usual outrages are not committed on the Plains after that time, we shall be pleasantly surprised.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT LECTURE BY REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.
CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1867.

Rev. Newman Hall, D. D.:—

Dear Sir:—Wishing to testify our appreciation of your valuable services to our country during the dark days of the Rebellion, and learning of the great enthusiasm in Boston and New York attending your lecture on "The Relations of Great Britain and America in connection with the Late War," we desire to know if it will be agreeable to you to deliver this lecture in Philadelphia. We hail your visit to the United States with great pleasure, believing it will do much towards promoting Christian unity between two great nations, and we hope your arrangements will permit you to name an early day for Philadelphia to give you a cordial welcome.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

William M. Meredith,	Richard Newton,
Morton McMichael,	W. P. Breed,
Jay Cooke,	M. B. Grier,
A. H. Franciscus,	J. Howard Suydam,
James H. Orne,	T. W. J. Wylie,
James Pollock,	W. W. Barr,
John W. Mears,	William T. Eva,
John Wiest,	William Getty,
M. Newkirk,	D. S. Jones,
Alexander Reed,	B. Kendall,
A. Holland,	Robert Cornelius,
Eli K. Price,	F. W. Hastings,
Phillips Brooks,	Daniel March.
George H. Stuart,	

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

Messrs. William M. Meredith, Morton McMichael, M. Newkirk, Jay Cooke, James Pollock, and others.

Gentlemen:—I am grateful for the kind request conveyed in your letter, that I should address the citizens of Philadelphia on the relations of Great Britain and America in connection with the late war.

I shall be happy to comply with your request on Monday evening, November 11.

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
NEWMAN HALL.

The above Lecture will be delivered in
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
BROAD STREET, NEAR SPRUCE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

Tickets will be ready at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. 11 5 2t

NINTH WARD.

Citizens of the Ninth Ward, favorable to the nomination of GENERAL U. S. GRANT for the Presidency, are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at the N. W. corner of MARKET and MERRICK Streets, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Grant Campaign Club.

William Struthers,	Frederick Fraley,
Joseph W. Bullock,	Evans Randolph,
Edwin C. Markley,	Samuel H. Perkins,
Cyrus Horne,	Francis Blackburn,
William M. Bull,	Daniel B. Bettler,
Francis Newland,	John H. Davis,
Louis D. Baugh,	John E. Addicks. [11 5 2t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust.
FESTIVAL AND WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The friends of Freedom will hold their Annual Festival and Social Gathering, to promote the interest of Equal Justice to the Freedmen, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 8, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. The Festival will open at 5 and close at 11 o'clock P. M. The leading caterers of the city have kindly volunteered their services, which insures satisfaction, so far as the ladies are concerned. Also the Delmonico Band have volunteered to furnish music. At 8 o'clock precisely, WENDELL PHILLIPS will address the audience on the "Perils of the Hour." Tickets admitting to the Festival and Phillips' Lecture, 50 cents; for reserved seats to Lecture, 25 cents extra. Sale of tickets commences at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the Office of the Hall, on Wednesday, November 6, at 10 o'clock. 11 2 6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.

Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsmim

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1867. 11 1 17t*

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESident of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. 10 10 wsmm

B. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 1ynw

THE GREAT REMEDY.—

THE GREAT REMEDY
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THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

SWAYNE'S
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WILD CHERRY.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no equal, being absolutely the best family machine in the world.

Salesroom of the Company, S. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF FIRST-CLASS WORK on hand and made to measure.

The best material used in all our work.

BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality, always on hand.

BARTLETT,

NO. 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 tfrp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths' BOOTS AND CAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTs for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTs for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

One door below Sixth.

9 26 smw3m

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER;

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 2m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Cbulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh Imported. 8 14]

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 tfrp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT

IRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. MasonicHall

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwf3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 423 VINE Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately existing between J. WILLIAM JONES and WASH'N REECE BAKER, under the firm of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, etc., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. William Jones, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
WASH. REECE BAKER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE continued at the old stand, No. 57 N. FRONT Street, by J. William Jones, Louis I. Houard, and George F. Knorr, who have this day formed a Copartnership under the name of JONES, HOUARD & KNORR.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
LOUIS I. HOUARD,
GEORGE F. KNORR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 6t*

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

BEST OF ALL.

The world has very little it can give
To make us happy: all its precious things—
What men call precious—and for which they live,
To a sad heart are worthless offerings.
For what are the gems and what is tawny gold?
And rarest spices from sweet Indian blooms—
And silken fabrics shimmering fold on fold—
The costliest products of the Eastern looms?
They cannot save the soul a single pain,
Or to the weary heart bring hope again.

What is the flash of wit—the saloon's glow?
The wine may flash and leap and sparkle up
From marble tables, white as wintry snow—
And brim blood-red the gold-encrusted cup—
The air may languish, filled with perfume sweet.
Etruscan vases burn with roses red—
And velvet carpets sinking 'neath the feet,
Give back no echo from the stateliest tread;
But human hearts crave something more than this;
Splendor alone can never give us bliss.

Far more we prize a gentle touch—
The mute caress of fingers on the hair—
A low word spoken—ah! how very much
These little tokens do to lessen care!
It matters little if our home be bare
Of luxury, and what the world calls good,
If we have only one true spirit there
By whom our better selves are understood—
Where deepest heart-throbs swell for us alone—
With whom in thoughts and wishes we are one.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE HORTICULTURAL ESSAY LAST EVENING.—The essay last evening was delivered in the Committee Room of the Society, in their new hall, and was very well attended. The essayist, Mr. Josiah Hoopes, was not present, but his remarks were read by the Secretary.

He said many rare evergreens had been found too tender for this latitude. He had experimented with them all, and would speak of those which he had found hardy enough to bear our Philadelphia winters. He had tried many pines from Mexico, Asia, and the Pacific coast, which had failed. He had found quite hardy the white pine, which was a native of our own State. The Bhootan pine from Asia, which, though hardy, was liable to be destroyed by disease. The Swiss pine (*pinus cembra*) is compact, very hardy, and very beautiful, but of slow growth. The Scotch pine, besides being hardy, is valuable for its rapid growth on the poorest soil. The Northern yellow pine (*pinus mitis*), which, a native of our own State, neglected by the cultivator, the essayist described as one of the most beautiful of any known kind. The Table Mountain pine (*pinus pungeus*), another native pine overlooked by cultivators. The Austrian pine, one of his "greatest favorites." The pitch pine (*pinus regida*), a native, nearly as beautiful as the Austrian, and as a dwarf bush pine, the *Mugho* pine from Switzerland. Lambert pine, Corsican pine, the heavy wooded pine from California. The Pyrenean pine had done well in some places, but he was not prepared to class them with the well-tested kinds.

Of the spruces, he considered the Norway above all in value, but often planted so exclusively as to be monotonous. The white spruce was an especial favorite wherever tested. The Menzies spruce (of California) and the Oriental spruce had proved hardy with him, were very beautiful, but could hardly be thought, he considered, as generally "well tested." The Douglass spruce was only hardy in sheltered places. The Hemlock spruce he placed next to the Norway in value to the cultivator.

The fir tribe was next to the spruce in value. The Balsam, pretty when young only; the European silver fir, beautiful even to full age, but sometimes injured by frost when young. The following were pronounced very beautiful, very hardy, but hard to be obtained:—Nordmann's silver fir, Mount Enos silver fir (*Picea cephalonica*), Noble silver fir (from Oregon), the Great silver fir (*P. grandis*), Siberian silver fir (*P. pichta*). The Asiatic silver fir (*P. pindrow*), Pinsapo fir and Webb's fir he did not think always hardy.

The arbor vitas were well worthy of consideration. The American was the best; the Siberian very hardy, beautiful, but a slow grower. Harvey's, Booth's Dwarf, and the Globe, were all valuable varities of the American. The Chinese arbor vita was unworthy of notice, but the dwarf varieties, such as Golden, Tom Thumb, etc., were valuable.

Of the cedars, our native red cedar was the only one recommended, and of junipers, the Swedish and Irish.

The following evergreens were named as quite hardy, and worthy of the attention of planters:—*Cupressus, Lawsoniana, C. Nootkaensis, podocarpus japonico, taxus adpressa, taxus baccata, Canadensis, tor reya taxifolia, thujopsis dolabrata*, and the *retinospora*.

THE FIRST LECTURE.—The first of a course of lectures before the Teachers' Institute of this city was delivered last evening by William Rouseville Alger, of Boston, at Horticultural Hall—subject, "The School of Life."

In treating this subject, Mr. Alger commenced by saying that an Eastern vizier sent his children away to be educated with the common people, and if they proved worthy be brought them back and made them confidential officers of the sultan; but if they proved vicious he discarded them.

He characterized the world as a vast schoolhouse, and our lives a continued struggle for education. In this stupendous school-house nations are rooms; in different parts of the building different branches of study are taught. God is the founder of this great school-house, and is name His above every door. Ideas are school-masters, and to the soul that thinks every thought is a tutor.

Labor, luxury, experience, are all schoolmasters—the latter the wisest and most ancient that we have. He referred, in eloquent language, to the influence that men of genius and goodness exercise in this "school of life," not only upon the ages in which they live, but in the ages that succeed them.

He maintained that no teacher should be a proser, but should carry a fountain of Parnassus within his bosom. The greatest motives that teachers have at their command to work upon are:—

First, The natural desire to know.
Second, Ambition.
Third, The fear of shame and punishment.

They should endeavor to instil unflinching courage; teach submission; foster faith, and inculcate a feeling of good-will and affection towards everything within the pupils' cognizance, save evil, free from envy and prejudice.

He enforced upon the audience the absolute necessity that teachers should practise kindness towards their pupils, if they wished for success.

The audience, which was exceedingly large, paid the most marked attention to the lecturer, and appeared peculiarly delighted with the intellectual treat that had been afforded them.

AMUSEMENTS.

HABELMAN'S CONCERTS.—The new prima donna, Mad. Iaworski Ackermann, from the Imperial Italian Opera, St. Petersburg, is described as a very beautiful woman and a cantatrice of signal ability. Her first appearance in America will doubtless make an exciting sensation to-morrow night. Great demand is already shown for tickets.

SENTZ'S MATINEE.—Our readers will do well to bear in mind that the famous Jupiter Symphony will be performed to-morrow afternoon by this splendid orchestra.

—The Greenes of Connecticut are a fighting family. The father writes himself "Major Greene;" one son was the second officer of the original Monitor; another lost a leg at Chickamauga; and the third leads his class at West Point.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 36 | MOON RISES....6 41
SUN SETS....4 51 | HIGH WATER....9 07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Oct. 24
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 25
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Europe	Havre	New York	Oct. 26
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 26
Fairyte	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Chine	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 6
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Nov. 7
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 7
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lydia Skolfield, Curtis, New Orleans, P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Istria, Sewall, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Rosyln, Tuthill, Rio Janeiro, Merchant & Co.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, St. Marys, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, Bangor, W. H. Jones & Bro.
Schr M. McNeil, Snow, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr L. M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, Norwich, Wannemacher & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr C W. May, May, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr A. M. Bird, Merrill, from Delaware Breakwater.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, from Salem.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Howland, hence, was reported outside Mobile 31st ult.
Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Waits, hence for New Orleans, at SW. Pass 31st ult.
Barque T. Whitney, Westerdyke, for Philadelphia in 8 days, at Nevassa 15th ult.
Barque A. E. Boyd, Griffiths, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 23d ult.
Barque Arthur Kinsman, Meany, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Brig George Amos, Ward, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Portland 2d inst.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, hence, at Portland 3d instant.
Brigs A. F. Larrabee and E. Davis, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence for Marseilles, was spoken in lat. 38 20, lon. 52—no date.
Brig W. A. Dresser, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, hence, at New Bedford 4th instant.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Wareham 3d instant.
Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.
Schr G. Fales, Thatcher, hence, at Providence 4th instant.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, hence, at Bristol 3d instant.
Schr John, Truman, for Marion and Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 4th inst.
Schr Flora, Reed, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, hence, at Washington 4th instant.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 2d inst.
Schrs J. H. Perry and Sarah, hence, at New Bedford 3d inst.
Schr Reading RR No. 48, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 4th inst.
Schr Emma Peterson, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schrs Georgia and Wm. H. Sargent, hence, at Portland 3d inst.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, hence, at Providence 3d inst.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Holden, hence, at Newbern 3d instant.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, for Newbern and Philadelphia, at Portsmouth 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a rock has been discovered (by H. M. S. Perseus striking on it) in the Kurusima Strait, leading from the Misimi-nada to the Bingo-nada of the Inland Sea, and, as it lies in the fairway of ships, is of much importance.

The rock, which is named the Perseus rock, is about twenty feet in circumference, and has only seven feet on it at low water springs; it lies E. ½ N., a third of a mile from the north point of Kosima, with the following bearings:—

Kosima, north extreme, W. ½ S.
Kosima, southeast extreme, SW. by S.
Masima, west extreme, S. ½ E.
Masima, north extreme, SE. ½ S.
Tsusima, west extreme, N. by E.

Within a circumference of a quarter of a cable from the centre of the rock there are from five to seven fathoms water, and between it and Kosima no sounding were obtained under twenty fathoms, thus leaving a clear passage of two cables' width.

Between half ebb and low water the position of this danger is indicated by a strong ripple.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2 50 W. in 1867.

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 3, 1867.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 8m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 16wam rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

3000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 14, 15, and 16c.
2000 yards Delaines, 20 cents.
American Ginghams, fast colors, 15 and 19 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
All-wool Blankets, $4 50 up to $17 a pair.
Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large lot of Linen Towels, Napkins and Doylies, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Black Poplin Alpacas.
Black Alpacas, 25, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Black All-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Plaid Poplins 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.
Good quality Black Silks.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap.
Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

9 21 smw 1J] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 1727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] DRESS GOODS,

Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
4-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwsf

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4t] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

FOR FALL SALES,

LYONS VELVETS.

VELVET CLOTHS.

SACK CLOTHS.

FINE POPLINS.

10 23 wfm3m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS,

Which they offer at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1 25, and from $2 25 to $1 50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1 15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 139 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10mwf

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf1m

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
November 7, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, embracing about 1250 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 11 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

November 8, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 2 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

November 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 5 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

November 12, at 10 o'clock on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [11 6 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h

Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—
ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1431 Locust street.

ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 140 feet deep. No. 1723 Arch street.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE. No. 1621 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 10t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street,
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, HANDSOME MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, SUPERIOR FIRE PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an extensive assortment of superior furniture. [11 5 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF SUPERIOR GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GUARD AND VEST CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY IN CORAL, LAVA, ETC., FINGER RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, a large assortment of fine Gold Jewelry, to be sold on account of the owner quitting the business.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Also, an assortment of Silver Plated Castors, Butter Dishes, etc. [11 5 2t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY. COHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

11 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

T. ELWOOD ZELL & CO.,
NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

Have in Press and will publish October 31,

"AMONG THE INDIANS;"

OR, EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST.

With interesting Sketches of Salt Lake the Mormons, and Montana, and a Map of Indian Localities.

BY BENJAMIN A. BOLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the author with his subject has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on Salt Lake, and the exciting times in the first settlements of Montana, with an able review of the present Indian difficulties, their causes and remedy.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 423 pages, $2 00.

10 26 stuth

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11] PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.....Directress
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 6,
by general request, Balfe's ever popular and most pleasing Opera,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with its great cast, including the full strength of the Company.
THURSDAY—LAST TIME OF
CINDERELLA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. E. SEGUIN.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.

On this occasion, the Family and Upper Circles will be open to the public.
Tickets, Fifty Cents.
Parquet Circle and Balcony, One Dollar.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS,
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....50 cents
Children under 12 years of age.....25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—
THIRD WEEK OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
To conclude with Morton's new Farce,
A SLICE OF LUCK.
Thursday—PEEP O' DAY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON—RISTORI MATINEE.
ELIZABETH.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 8,
MADAME RISTORI WILL APPEAR,
FAREWELL MATINEE,
on her way through this city to New York, and who will appear in her great role of
ELIZABETH.
Essex.....Signor BOZZO
Doors open at quarter to 1. Curtain rises at half-past 1 o'clock. Admission, $1. Secured Seats, $1 50.
Seats can now be secured at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street, near Tenth, and at Risley's, Continental Hotel. 11 4 4t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 7½.
ENGAGEMENT FOR TEN NIGHTS ONLY OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 6,
Shakespeare's historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
OTHELLO.
Othello.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Iago.....Mr. Barton Hill
Thursday—RICHARD III.
Friday—JACK CADE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SURF! SURF! SURF! SURF!
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
with every Scene New, Grand Effects, etc., Olive Logan's American Comedy,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and every member of the Company will appear.
ACT I.—The Incoming Tide. ACT II.—The Undertow. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Ashore.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 19 6m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
I. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
First appearance of
FRANK BROWER,
the unrivalled Ethiopian Comedian, for a limited period, with
THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
In preparation,
"THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION,"
at a cost of $8,000. 11 2 tf

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS,
BY
HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
AT
CONCERT HALL.
The first Concert takes place on
MONDAY, 11TH INST.,
AND
EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON
(Season 1867-68), at 3½ o'clock,
Orchestral Leader.....Mr. SIMON HASSLER
SCALE OF PRICES.
Single Admission Tickets.....Fifty Cents
A Package (containing four tickets).....One Dollar
A COUPON TICKET,
consisting of Thirty (coupon) Admission Tickets.....Five Dollars
Can be had at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, at Concert Hall, and at the Orchestral Office, No. 214 S. Eighth street.
11 4 6t MARK HASSLER.

CONCERT HALL.—
MR. HABELMANN'S
OPERATIC COSTUME CONCERTS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 7 and 8,
when the following eminent artists will appear:—
Madlle ACKERMAN, from the German Opera Houses. Her first appearance in America.
Madame JOHANNSEN.
WILHELM FORMES.
JEAN LOUIS.
THEO. HABELMANN.
and Gentleman Amateur Pupil.
JEAN LOUIS.....Stage Manager
CARL SENTZ.....Leader of Orchestra
An efficient Chorus and Orchestra are secured.
Tickets (with reserved seats) One Dollar.
Subscription to series of 4 Concerts, Three Dollars.
Offices for sale of tickets at Mr. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and Mr. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Commence at 8. Doors open at 7. 11 5 tf

CONCERT HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS IN Wonder World, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
Prof. and Mme MACALLISTER, the Great Illusionists of the Age, will present each evening a choice selection of their ILLUSIONS, WONDERS, and MIRACLES, embracing science, Mirth, and Mystery.
In ONE HUNDRED Illusions.
Elegant and Costly PRESENTS will be given away every night.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

Yesterday.

The result of the election yesterday is such as was generally anticipated. In the face of the October disasters it was vain to expect to hold the Republican column entirely unshaken.

In New York State we are overwhelmed by the unprecedented and largely fraudulent Democratic vote in the city. The contest in that State has come to be one between the country and the city. Outside of the city the State is reliably Republican by a very large majority; but New York city, with three-fourths of all its voters foreigners, with its hordes of paupers and criminals, with its public thieves and plunderers, who have made it the most corruptly governed city in the world, gives regularly from thirty to sixty thousand Democratic majority. We are overborne, therefore, in that State not by its intelligence, not by its moral worth, not by its thinking men, but by the ignorant and degraded masses of its great city—its "mackerels" and its "dead rabbits," its shoulder-hitters and its thieves—the same population that appropriately send a professional gambler and prize-fighter to represent them in Congress. We must be excused from accepting the voice of a majority thus made up as authoritative upon anything. It is entitled merely to the influence it can wield in Congress through the men it sends there, and to nothing more.

Opposed to this crushing weight of the enemy in New York city, we have a feeble and illy managed Republican organization, composed of warring factions clustering around rival leaders, and utterly incapacitated to stem the tide of force and fraud by which it is periodically overwhelmed. The frauds perpetrated at the election yesterday were notorious and unblushing, and account in good part for the increased Democratic vote.

Added to all this, the *Tribune* distinctly charges that there was a general defection of "conservative" Republicans, who determined to let the election go by default, so as to force the choice of General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency next year. The falling off of the Republican vote in the city—some eight thousand from last year—and the general course and tone of the conservative Republican journals, lend plausibility to this charge. Whether in the end they will really accomplish the object sought, remains to be seen.

So far as national questions are concerned, our enemies have raised false issues. The Reconstruction law has been purposely and persistently misrepresented. It was held up as disfranchising the entire body of white voters in the South, and as placing them under the domination of their late slaves. The pride, prejudice, and passion of race were appealed to in every possible manner; and those most likely to be reached by these influences were too ignorant to read or understand the law for themselves. It is fortunate for the country that no immediate change in public policy can be secured by a verdict thus obtained. Time and experience still remain to show that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is both just and wise. The logic of events will dissipate these mists of falsehood, and those who have been misled will see with clearer vision.

So far as the ultimate triumph of Republican principles in this country is concerned, we are not in the least cast down. These principles are the basis of free government, and, unless the experiment of free government is to prove a failure, they must in the end prevail. The country is still, to a certain extent, under the deadly influence of the system of human slavery that so long cursed it. The virus is not yet thoroughly eliminated from its veins. The public conscience has not yet fully recovered its normal tone after its long debauchment. There is still a great work of popular education and enlightenment to be done. But all the tendencies of the times are in our favor. The tide of the world's thought is all towards freedom and enfranchisement. These temporary defeats are but eddies in the current that sweeps irresistibly onward! To every *true* Republican—the same in defeat as in victory—we say, therefore, gird on your armor anew. Be not dismayed. Truth, the dictates of justice, the principles of free government, the hopes of human progress and elevation, are all on our side. Permanent defeat is impossible. We shall yet behold the full realization of our highest hopes and the complete triumph of our glorious cause! Yesterday is already behind our backs. The future is ours!

Straw Bail.

We are glad to see that, yesterday, the United States District Attorney determined to prosecute for perjury a man named Herzel, who had been in the habit of offering himself as bail for various parties arrested for crimes against the United States, and who, by continual perjury had defrauded the Government out of much which was justly its due. It seems that this man was bail for Robert M. Lee, whose doings are so recent as not to need recalling; and also for another prisoner, both of whom forfeited their bail, and the United States could recover nothing. It is certainly a piece of extraordinary temerity in him to again attempt the same deception. It seems, however, that he is now to be made an example of, and we earnestly hope that he may receive his deserts. It is quite time that this fraud be discontinued, and the whole system of bailing out prisoners on straw security undergo a thorough reformation. As it has been for some time past, it is a disgrace to the authorities which would tolerate it.

The Details of the Late Elections.

As we anticipated, the elections in the various States yesterday resulted in Democratic gains; but, with the exception of New York, in no place have they proved so heavy as we feared. The same causes which conspired to lose our own city and State also have operated in the Commonwealths which voted in November, so that there is no reason for surprise that like effects are produced by like influences. There is nothing to discourage us in the lesson taught yesterday. There is only an additional reason furnished us for *earnest and discreet* action. In all our dealings, in the political struggles of the coming year, let us remember that victory is to be gained rather by work and the exercise of common sense than by the violent advocacy of principles which, by premature pressure, will permanently endanger our power.

The details of the contest are not very full, but are sufficient for us to approximate towards the result. We lose New York city by over 60,000, a gain of over 13,000 when compared with the vote of last year. Returns from the interior are entirely too meagre for us to predict what will be the Democratic majority. It will probably not fall short of 20,000. Last year we carried the State by 13,789, so that our loss will amount to nearly 35,000 votes. Bailey, Republican, is elected to Congress in place of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, who resigned his seat in the House to accept one in the Senate. The Legislature is probably Democratic, but as there is no United States Senator to elect, its complexion is of small national interest.

Massachusetts has gone Republican by about 25,000 majority. This is a loss over last year of 40,000. This, however, is due in a great measure to the liquor question. The issue of politics entered but triflingly into the recent battle in that State; the question of license or no license was the one which absorbed attention, and it appears that license has carried the day. A large majority of both branches of the Legislature are in favor of a license law, and are at least two-thirds Republican.

New Jersey has rolled backward and once more entered the Democratic fold. The gains, however, are not as large in New Spain as we anticipated. It seems, from what we hear from her, that the Democracy has not more than 3000 at the most, while last year we had 1500 in the State. Democratic gain about 4000. This, when we consider the boldness with which our New Jersey brothers urged the question of negro suffrage, is anything but discouraging. The Senate is Republican, the House Democratic.

Maryland, of course, goes Democratic by about 25,000, defeating Judge Bond for Governor. Since the reënfranchisement of the Maryland Rebel regiments, we cannot expect any other results. Last year they carried the State by 13,000. In 1860 they had 87,000 majority. So that, after all, it seems that old Maryland has improved during the last seven years.

Illinois elected no State officers, but the returns from the various towns indicate that the reaction, so called, has not reached her borders. The majority is about the same as it was in 1862, when we carried the State by about 16,000. We do not take last year's vote, as the support given to General Logan was no criterion of the strength of the parties.

Michigan, Nevada, and Missouri all seem to have gone Republican, by a slightly reduced majority over last year.

Kansas is ours by a small majority, and it seems certain that the negro suffrage and woman suffrage amendments are both beaten. We shall watch with interest to see the relative strength of each of the amendments.

Wisconsin reelects Governor Fairchild, and we retain our control of the Legislature.

Mississippi voted on Convention or no Convention, but we have received no returns.

Thus we have summed up frankly, and without prejudice, the result in all the States, and have given, as dispassionately as figures would allow, the extent of our loss, not being in the least cast down by what was a foregone conclusion before the polls opened.

Hon. John Hickman delivered a powerful speech at West Chester last night, which was a clear and manly expression of the views of the member. He does not believe in temporizing, but would have us act boldly and at once. We agree in principle with the speaker, but if by immediate action great results, certain in the future, be endangered, is it not better to act with wisdom, and not to risk great good by too precipitate an action? Stand steadfast by our principles through darkness and defeat, but act with discretion as well as enthusiasm.

ALABAMA.

Meeting of the State Constitutional Convention.

Montgomery, Nov. 5.—The State Constitutional Convention met here at noon to-day in the Capitol. Eighty-three delegates of the one hundred elected answered to their names, sixteen of whom were colored.

The business transacted to-day has simply been the organization of the Convention. E. W. Peck was appointed President. One of the Assistant Secretaries is a colored man. The rest of the officers elected are white.

It was decided that the members of the Convention should not be required to take the test oath.

Most of the delegates regarded the order of General Pope assembling the Convention, and which gave the names of the members elected, as sufficient proof of their right to take seats in the Convention.

The Convention will not probably sit longer than two or three weeks. It will probably frame a State constitution in harmony with the reconstruction policy of Congress.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
11 6 5* Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. B. C. YOUNG,
11 5 6t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 5 6t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
11 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of NINE PER CENT. clear of taxes, payable on demand.
11 4 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 5 3t PETER LAMB, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
11 5 6t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of National taxes, payable on demand. [1153t] S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 5 6t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand. W. H. SHELMERDINE,
11 5 5t Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [1156t] WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
11 5 6t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 5 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared adividend of SEVEN PER CENT for the last six months, clear of TAX, payable on demand.
11 5 5t N. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

A BREEZE-KISSED HONEYSUCKLE diffuses a pleasant fragrance, but its aroma has not the tropical richness of Puston's "Night-Blooming Cereus." That marvellously luscious, voluptuous, yet not too powerful, scents closely akin to the fragrant charm with which Nourmahal enchanted her liege lord in "The Light of the Harem."—*Eastport Sentinel.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

RADICAL PEACE PRINCIPLES.—Annual meeting PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY, FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, November 7, 8 and 7½ P. M. Speakers from abroad, and the public invited for the Right to Life and Human Rights. 1t*

IN THE SELF-TACKING CARPET Stretcher you stand up and push your carpet tight; then drop a tack into a tube, which carries it to its proper position; and then by pulling a string attached to a spring hammer the tack is driven in. For sale, with other styles of Carpet Stretchers, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."—OUR stock of Ice and Parlor Skates and Skaters' Fixings is now opened. Skates correctly sharpened and polished by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

A NICE CAKE FOR TEA OR BREAKFAST is either the Bran or Corn Wisconsin Cake. The former agrees with most dyspeptics. Printed receipts for making them are given to purchasers of our Pans. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. ws2tf

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JONES & THACHER, Job Printers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued, and the accounts of the firm settled, by WILLIAM W. JONES, No. 510 MINOR Street.
November 5, 1867. 11 6 3t

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.
4 11 6m5p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM F. GEDDES' SONS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. Cards, Checks, Circulars, Bill Heads, etc. 11 6 2t*

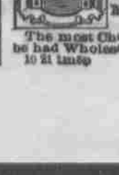
PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

PHILADELPHIA STEAM PASTE COMPANY'S Flour Paste Manufactory, back of No. 10 FETTER Lane. Bookbinders, Paper Box Makers, Trunk Makers, and all who want a superior article of Paste CHEAP, will find it to their interest to use it. Sold in large or small quantities. 11 4 6t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
11 7 3p No. 420 PEAR Street, Below Third, and Walnut and Dock



BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.
10 21 1m5p

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3wstf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

DIMPFEL'S PATENT STEAM BOILER.
No Explosion on Account of Low Water.
They will Generate Steam with more Economy than any other Boiler.
Can be put up at 30 per cent. less than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.
F. P. DIMPFEL,
OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1867.—F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We have seven of your Boilers in use. The first we purchased some five years since, the last we purchased last fall. We consider them the most economical boilers in point of fuel, to the many kinds of boilers we have had in use, as is shown in our statement below:—
Boiler at Augustine Mills, April, 1863. Flue Tubular Boiler, with large cylinder Boiler on top connected; 17,584 lbs. egg coal evaporated 183,102 lbs. cold water, that is 7,656 lbs. of water evaporated with one pound of coal.
Three Dimpfel Boilers at Rockland Mills, June, 1863; 46,760 lbs egg coal evaporated 417,179 lbs. cold water, that is 9 632 lbs. water evaporated by one pound of coal, equal to 25 per cent. economy in fuel.
Yours respectfully, JESSUP & MOORE,
1t No. 37 North Sixth street.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We make the exchange to day (November 1), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 130 4p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of 1862		$163 25
"	" 1864	135 75
"	" 1865	142 00
"	" 1865 and 1867, July	154 50
"	Ten-Forties	84 50
"	1881s	200 75
"	June Seven-Thirties	161 00
"	July "	158 05

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1867.
On the petition of JAMES McCARTY, of Reading, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Rollers for scarfing the edges of skelps for lap-welded tubes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 31st day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and in the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in the "Evening Telegraph," Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
C. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.
11 6 w3t

ROTHARMEL AND ZIMMERMAN ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the Rotharmel and Zimmerman Estate of Holland, that a meeting is called by the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, 1867, at ALLENBACH'S HALL, No. 606 PENN Street, Reading, Berks county, Pa. The object of this meeting is to decide whether they will send a person to Holland or not, in order to make an effort to recover said estate.
Copies of all papers, letters, Bible, and family records the heirs will please bring with them, and a committee will then be appointed to take them in charge. Persons interested and not able to attend in person will instruct others who will be there what money they intend to subscribe for the above object. As this is our last effort, I hope all persons interested will attend for final action.
JOHN J. SCHOLL, Secretary, Allentown P. O.
JACOB WARMKESSEL, Treasurer.
Editors copying the above advertisement once every week for three weeks will send copies of said papers to the Secretary, together with their bills for payment before the 15th day of November, 1867.
Papers of the following counties will please insert the above notice:—Montgomery, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lebanon, Lancaster, Dauphin, and Philadelphia. 11 6 w3t*

IMPORTANT SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.
A. MAILLIARD'S EIGHTH ANNUAL AND LAST SALE
Will be held on
TUESDAY MORNING, November 12,
AT HIS BREEDING FARM, BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely,
Including
FORTY-FIVE BLOODED HORSES,
Comprising Colts and Fillies, trained and untrained, by imported "Eclipse," imported "Balrownie," "Slasher," "Colton," "Nero," "Hermes," Brood Mares in foal, Carriage and Farm Horses, etc, etc.
THIRTY ALDERNEYS
of various grades and ages, raised with especial attention to quality.
ONE HUNDRED LEICESTER EWES AND LAMBS,
Bred entirely from imported stock.
Sale positive, on account of the immediate departure of Mr. Mailliard for California.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
11 6 4t Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN Mare, sound, and kind in all harness and under the saddle; to be sold for want of use. Apply to
11 5 2t* A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.

BETHLEHEM
OAT AND BUCKWHEAT MEAL.
Since 1793 the undersigned have been the exclusive Agents, and will remain such, of the original "BETHLEHEM OAT MEAL," manufactured at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for upwards of eighty years, in the *old Mill owned by the Moravians.*
The care taken in the preparation of this article has acquired for it an enviable and well-earned reputation in its adaptation to FAMILY and MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
The introduction of an article purporting to be the "Bethlehem Oat Meal" renders this explanation necessary.
We also are the Agents of the celebrated "BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT MEAL."
JORDAN & BROTHER,
No. 209 N. THIRD Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1867. 11 2 8mw1w

STEVENS HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
NOS. 21, 23, 25, AND 27 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
GEORGE K. CHASE & CO.,
11 6 6t PROPRIETORS.

500 MILES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,
Are Now Completed.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other Company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE
To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-third of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY
Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1.--United States Bonds,
Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, etc. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.--First Mortgage Bonds.
By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.--The Land Grant.
The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.--The Capital Stock.
The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.
Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $3000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as follows:—

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, etc	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:—

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.
Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.
The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of New York, is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices, and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.
It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for their passengers, mail, treasure, and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining district, which is only waiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which, of itself, would furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.
While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.
During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph, and Mails	$72,275 04
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and men	479,283 61
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, etc	$35,755 33
NET EARNINGS to balance	867,806 93
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,926 66. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,705 54
Expenses " " "	237,926 66
Net Profit	$485,789 01

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments.

THEY PAY SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in currency from July 1.
Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No 36 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 5 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers 33 Wall st.
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
October 28, 1867. 11 4 6s

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.
By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.
Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
It has already made two Dividends, amounting to
$102,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, Jr. 10 23 ws2t4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

FINE CHAMPAGNES.
C. H. Mumm's Choice Champagnes,
Royal Rose,
Dry Verzenay,
Extra Dry,
At the Agents' Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.)
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Have just received their Fall Supply of
Imported and American Cheese.
BOUQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
HOLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,
And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.
ALSO, 500 KITS OF THE FINEST
NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,

At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED?—To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and, by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE
Removed to Penn Building,
No. 921 Chesnut Street.
Shares One Dollar Each.
$300,000
In Presents to be Given Away.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The paper war which has resulted from the awards of the Paris Exposition threatens to cast into the shade the famous War of the Roses. First the pianos and then the sewing machines became involved in a conflict. We have no desire to enter into the merits of the question ourselves. Every one practically acquainted with sewing machines knows that all first-class machines have their merits. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that some sewing machines have attained greater perfection than others, are more comprehensive, more entirely practical, altogether better fitted for the varied requirements of useful and ornamental sewing; and the fact that the representative of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine at the Paris Exposition was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, thus receiving the highest award in the power of the Commission to bestow, is as gratifying to American pride as it is unequivocal proof of the recognized superiority of the Grover & Baker machines. The representative of the Grover & Baker machines being placed on the International Jury, the machines were necessarily excluded from competition. But their vast superiority was delightedly recognized and acknowledged by conferring upon him a supreme mark of distinction, of which only one hundred and fifty were awarded altogether, while gold medals were as thick as blackberries. This solves the problem of Paris Exposition prizes for sewing machines at once and forever. Whoever received gold medals, only one sewing machine was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and that was the family favorite—Grover & Baker.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE MEDICINES.—For unpleasant and dangerous diseases use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, which has received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the urinary or sexual organs:—General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. *To insure the genuine cut this out.* ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Cures guaranteed. See advertisement in another column.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS are emphatically the people's remedies. Economical, simple, convenient, and efficient, they form a system of prompt remedial means for families quite superior to anything ever offered to the public.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

COAL DEPOT.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. William Still in another place. Mr. Still has one of the finest retail coal yards on Washington avenue. He is prepared to furnish, at the shortest no ice, the best qualities of coal for domestic use, delivered to any part of the city. Now is the time to buy. Mr. Still has gained his present business position by industry, perseverance, and rigid attention to business, and we know of no one more worthy of public confidence and patronage. Give him a call.—*The Christian Instructor.*

THE RETURNS on the day after election, as copied from the cashier's book at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-Made Clothing Store, under the Continental, show a great sale over last week, and no doubt the gain has been for both parties—buyer and seller—for the clothing now sold is of a most superior quality, and low in price.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of buyers is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, tomorrow (Thursday) morning, November 7, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

LACE CURTAINS—Nottingham and Muslin Curtains Window Shades, Piano and Table Covers, closing out at cost. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, Window Shades, and Piano and Table Covers, in this city, is now being sold out at cost, at No. 728 Chesnut street.

NO GOODS RESERVED.—We offer all our large stock of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Furniture Coverings, etc, etc., at cost, until January 1.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut st.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1007 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

THE most beautiful finished Looking-Glasses and Picture Frames at B. F. Reimer & Co.'s, manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, superior to any made in this city, fresh daily at A. W. Holt's Caramel Depot, No. 1008 Walnut street.

A SURE REMEDY for Chills and Fever. AYER'S AGUE CURE never fails.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1003 Chesnut street.

Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!

Remember { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers*
This tells the whole story.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

HARVEY—EVANS.—On the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, No. 876 N. Sixth street, Mr. EMANUEL HARVEY to Miss AMELIA EVANS, both of this city.

WADDINGTON—DOHERTY.—On the 12th ultimo, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, Mr. THOMAS WADDINGTON to Mrs. ESTHER DOHERTY, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

JEWELL.—Fell asleep in Jesus, suddenly, on the 4th instant, WILSON JEWELL, M. D., in the 67th year of his age,

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as his medical friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 420 N. Sixth street, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

JONES.—On Monday evening, the 4th instant, JONATHAN JONES, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John L. Phillips, Green Tree, Willistown, Chester county, on Friday morning, the 8th instant. To leave the house at 10½ o'clock.

KEMPTON.—On the morning of the 4th instant, JAMES H. KEMPTON, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, November 7, from his late residence, at Mount Holly, N. J.

PILFOLD.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 4th instant, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of John G. Pilfold, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2022 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

PITCHER.—On the 3d instant, ELLA, daughter of Jacob and Mary Pitcher, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1120 Marlborough street, on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

SCULL.—On the 5th instant, ABIGAIL SCULL, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 410 Marshall street, on Seventh day morning, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground.

SPEAR.—On the 4th instant, CAROLINE, wife of John Spear, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1328 Peach street, on Friday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.—A handsomely printed pamphlet of 155 pages has reached us, empracing the report of the proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces, held in the city of Montreal during the month of June last. From it we compile the following table, which shows the comparative strength of the largest of these noble institutions:—

LOCATION.	Date of Organization.	No. of Members.	Vols. in Libraries.	Value of Libraries.
Albany, N. Y	1857	512	1250	$2500
Baltimore, Md	1842	712	1400	2000
Boston, Mass	1851	2300	4170	10000
Bristol, R. I	1863	410	1760	3000
Brooklyn, N. Y	1853	3895	5200	15000
Charleston, S. C	1855	395	400	200
Chelsea, Mass	1866	382	475	450
Chicago, Ill	1857	1000	none	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	1865	466	175	150
Detroit, Mich	1864	391	170	135
Elmira, N. Y	1863	320	2000	1500
Halifax, N. S	1858	275	1400	1406
Harrisburg, Pa	1855	600	1500	4000
Hartford, Conn	1867	313	none	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	1854	309	1500	2000
Lowell, Mass	1867	251	none	.....
Meriden Conn	1866	300	601	1200
Montreal, Canada	1851	466	1520	5000
Natick, Mass	1866	332	223	350
New Haven, Conn	1866	262	.....	.....
New York City	1852	1600	3000	6000
Philadelphia	.....	2500	3200	4500
Pittsburg, Pa	.....	1000	1000	.....
Providence, R. I	1854	1400	5300	7000
St. Louis, Mo	1866	302	1000	1000
Toronto, Canada	1866	280	437	400
Troy, N. Y	1854	1258	.....	.....
Washington, D. C	1852	640	2500	2000

A marked progress in the establishment of these Associations has characterized the past ten years. Eleven years ago, as far as was then known, there were but sixty-seven in North America, and of these but twenty-six were represented in the annual convention of that year, which met in Montreal. The Executive Committee of the present year, however, has received reports from more than two hundred and fifteen different societies, in full operation. Of this number, one hundred were represented by regularly appointed delegates at the June Convention of the present year. The following gentlemen comprised the delegation from the Association of this city:—Rev. J. E. Graff, F. Cookman, Rev. Henry Pollock, T. Tolman, C. H. Hedler, H. C. Pollock, H. N. Thistlell, J. H. Coyle, W. H. Wilde, Rev. J. Tetlow, P. B. Simmons, Rev. A. Reed, C. F. Haselstine, S. Long, G. Cookman, W. G. Clark, J. Parker, J. H. Rohrman, C. F. C. Morsell, P. A. Jay, S. Bowen, Rev. W. B. Calliss, and J. B. Sheppard.

In many of the Associations there had been a marked increase in membership and activity during the previous year, especially in those of Philadelphia, Boston, and Brooklyn. Four Associations among colored young men were formed during the year—at Harrisburg, Washington, New York, and Charleston. During the same period three failures were reported—at Memphis, Tenn.; La Porte, Ind.; and Kingston, N. Y. One Association, whose location was not mentioned, yielding to external pressure, substantially abandoned its Christian name and character.

The total membership of one hundred and forty-one Associations which forwarded full reports was 32,347. Ey ninety-four Associations, $164,013 were expended during the year. The total expenditures of eighty-four Associations since their organization amounted to $345,653. Sixty-three Associations report 23,8 volumes in their libraries, of the total value of $82,730'40; twenty-six have had courses of free lectures; fifty-nine have had courses of sermons for young men; one hundred and eight maintain more than one weekly prayer meeting or other religious services; and thirty-one, more than five; while thirty-five report special religious interest during the year.

LARCENY AND PERJURY.—Last evening, while a temperance meeting was in progress at Spring Garden Hall, one John Erwin helped himself to a ring, the property of Mr. Blitz. Erwin was arrested and the ring recovered and handed back to the owner. Subsequently, a man named Jacob Jervis appeared before Alderman Tunison and offered himself as bail for Erwin's appearance when required. He was examined as to his capability of giving bail, and testified that he owned a certain piece of property down town. He was accepted as bailee, and Erwin was discharged. The latter was no sooner out than he stole the ring again from Mr. Blitz. In the meantime it was found that the property which Jervis testified was his, belonged to the city, and was occupied for school purposes. Erwin was rearrested, and Jervis was taken into custody upon the charge of perjury. Both men were held to answer by Alderman Tunison.

TILL-TAPPERS ARRESTED.—John Nugent, aged nine years, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon for tapping the till of a liquor store at Frankford and Laurel streets. The youth admitted to Officer Miller, of the Tenth District, that he had been put up to do the "job" by the other lads. One of the latter, named Bernard Magee, was subsequently arrested by Officers Miller and Dunlap. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Eggleston, and were committed for trial.

STOLE A COAT.—William Jergers is a baker by trade, and was employed by Mr. Charles Stopper No. 1902 Callowhill street. In consequence of a change of weather, and feeling a little cool, William concluded to steal his employer's overcoat. This he did, and made off with it. He was not at liberty long before a blue coat came across him and took him into custody. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was committed for trial.

LARCENY OF HARNESS.—Lieutenant Connelly yesterday overheard a conversation between two colored men, and from information received he visited a house on St. Mary street, above Seventh, and there recovered a set of harness, the property of Mr. Williams, a lumber dealer at Seventeenth and South streets. He also arrested a colored man named Charles Cole, upon the charge of being the thief. He had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held to answer.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Annie Nichol has been held to answer, by Alderman Morrow, the charge of the larceny of a watch. She was arrested at Front and Union streets, last night.

ANNIVERSARIES OF THE EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY—MEETINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge was held yesterday afternoon, in the Church of the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chesnut streets.

After introductory services of prayer and singing and addresses, during which Rev. Messrs. Dalton, Leacock, and Rev. Bishop Eastburn participated, the meeting of the Board of Managers was called to order by Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio.

The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Dyer, read the Executive Committee's annual report, from which we make the following extracts:—

The receipts of the society during the year were $49,356 08; expenditures, $48,105 12; leaving a balance of $2,99 96. The property of the society amounts in value to $59 785 58, and the legacy fund $13,416, making the total assets $73,201 58. The whole number of publications now issued by the society is 628, which is a larger number than issued any previous year. This, the report says, is a subject worthy of thoughtful consideration, as to what extent the society shall undertake to supply a general religious literature for the Church. At present a large portion of the contributions are made specially for the stereotyping and publishing of given works. While this continues, the amount which can be used for gratuitous distribution must be comparatively small. The death of Bishop Scott, of Oregon and Washington Territory, was referred to in appropriate terms.

The report was accepted, when, on motion, the present Executive Committee was continued for the coming year.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the anniversary exercises took place, during which a sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Cooke, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York.

PRAYER-MEETING AND COMMUNION SERVICES THIS MORNING.

This morning, commencing at 9:30 o'clock, a prayer meeting was held in the Church of the Epiphany. The attendance was large and the services impressive. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, presided. The meeting was held with special reference to the missions and missionaries. The services of prayer were interspersed with short and earnest addresses upon the necessity of the full co-operation of all who had the love of God and the extension of this most holy cause in their hearts, in the enlarging and sustaining of the missionary work.

Mention was made by Rev. Heber Newton, Rector of St. Paul's, of the Presbyterian Convention in this city to-day, and supplications were offered, that with this great branch of the Church the work of extending missions would be more earnestly carried on. The great field of missionary labor—the foreign missions—was earnestly depicted, and exhortations were made that all should seek to advance it.

Short addresses were made by Rev. Jeremiah H. Taylor, Connecticut; Rev. A. Shiras, of this city; Rev. H. H. Morrell, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Prayers were offered by Rev. Messrs. A. M. Wylie, Massachusetts; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Edward Anthon, New York.

The meeting, after singing a hymn, closed with a benediction by Bishop McIlvaine.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

At half-past 11 o'clock the communion service commenced. The attendance was large. Bishops McIlvaine, of Ohio, Lee, of Delaware, Eastburn, of Massachusetts, Cooke, of New York, Johns, of Virginia, and John S. Stone, of Massachusetts, were within the chancel.

The celebration of the communion, commencing with the ante-communion service, was presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens of this Diocese. This communion service was of more than usual interest, since a large number of ministers, who being in the South during the war, were separated from the Northern church, now met for the first time since peace has been restored.

Bishop McIlvaine first addressed the congregation, impressing upon the communicants the solemnity of the occasion when they approached as near as possible, by the eye of faith, to the body of Christ.

Bishop Johns, of Virginia, in his remarks, said he thanked the Committee of Arrangements for extending an invitation to him, in his southern home, that he might here meet with his brethren in the Holy Communion, after so long a separation.

After these short addresses, the communion service was celebrated, preceding which, however, the usual collection for the poor was taken.

The meeting closed with singing and the benediction.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a business meeting of the American Church Missionary Society will be held.

This evening, at 7:30, the anniversary exercises of the American Church Missionary society, with addresses, will take place, and promises entertainment of great interest.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon today, with the annexed result:—

10,000 shares Montour and Colorado Gold Mining Company, @¼ $50
5 houses, Bohemia place, below Fourth and German streets, lot 16 by 61 feet, subject to $14 40 ground-rent $500
3 three-story brick Dwelling, No. 641 Catharine street, lot 16½ by 85 feet, subject to $50 ground-rent $2150
2 Frame houses and lot, 30 by 100 feet, Nos. 4123 and 4125 Ludlow street, Twenty-seventh Ward $1900
Genteel Residence, No. 319 Pine street, lot 20 by 80 feet $7900
2 three-story brick Stores, Nos. 125 and 130 South street, with two houses on Annapolis street, subject to $23 50 ground-rent $8500
Two and a half-story brick Dwelling, No. 419 Annapolis street, lot 16 by 65 feet $2700
Three-story brick Tavern stand, No. 23 South street, lot 16½ by 53 feet $5700
Four-story brick Cooper shop, No. 428 Front street, lot 15 by 27 feet $5000
Stone house and lot, Allen's lane, near Green street, Germantown, lot 57 by 200 feet $1800
Building lot, 6½ by 336 feet, S. W. corner of Belmont and Montgomery avenues $3200
2 Frame houses, Nos. 1502 and 1504 Mullen street, lot 37 by 37 feet $630
Three-story brick property, No. 113 S. Third street, lot 18 by 30 feet $14,000
Dwelling, Hamilton street, near Mansion, lot 22 by 101 feet $2250

THE GREAT SAFE TEST.—The grand test between Lillie's chilled-iron and Evans & Watson's safes, with the Boston steam patent, came off this morning, at Twenty-first and Arch streets. An immense crowd assembled at the time appointed, and the greatest interest was apparent. Each party had several safes on the ground. Mr. Lillie had built a furnace of brick in which he proposed to burn the safes, and Evans & Watson wished to burn them in the open air. Each party objected to the manner of the other's proceedings, and thus a fair trial was determined on by each following their own plans. Mr. Lillie placed one of his own and one of Evans & Watson's safes in the furnace, and the workmen proceeded to build the arch over it; they had not finished when we left. When the furnace is completed the fire will be lighted.

Messrs. Evans & Watson placed two safes, one of their own and one of Lillie's, side by side, and piled several cords of wood round them, and at half-past nine o'clock set fire to them. We watched them burning for an hour and neither gave any signs of weakness. Both were blackened and charred a little on the exterior, but were perfectly sound and had every appearance of continuing so all day. Both safes have much to recommend them, and the issue is looked for with a great deal of interest. The committees will make their report as soon as the safes can be opened.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION—THEFT OF CLOTH.—Eugene McGerr was before Alderman Beitler, charged with stealing cloth from the store of Wallerstein & Kahn, No. 417 Market street, on last Thursday and Friday nights. Last evening he was detected in attempting to enter the same store. He was arrested previously for entering and stealing money from a coal office. The Alderman held him in $1,00 bail to answer at Court.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.—Charles Vezin, Esq., having resigned his position as Commodore of the Schuylkill Navy, J. D. McKee, Esq., coxswain of the Bachelors' Barge Club, has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Frank Mitchell, Esq., of the Quaker City Club, was elected Vice-Commodore. The final review of the season under the new officers will come off at an early day.

SUICIDE.—A young man, aged twenty-five years, named William McClure, committed suicide at 1 o'clock to-day by hanging himself. He resided at No. 1313 Market street, and was a student of medicine, attending the course at the Jefferson College. He is supposed to belong in Galloway, Knox county, Ohio. The Coroner took charge of the body.

STEALING WASH CLOTHES.—Alexander Gibson, colored, sneaked into the yard of store No. 1610 Spruce street, last evening, and was in the act of helping himself to some wash clothes when arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Tunison, and was committed.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Peace Society of this State will be held to-morrow afternoon and evening in this city, when the claims of the people will be heard for the inalienable rights of mankind—the principle of this Society being first "pure and then peaceable." See advertisement.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A man named Henry Daily, residing at Second and Master streets, fell out of a window at three o'clock this morning, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Frank Stibel, on the Trenton Railroad, above Harrowgate lane. It was supposed to have been caused by sparks from the locomotive. The damage is very trifling.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Eugene McGin was arrested at Fouth and Market streets yesterday, for larceny. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was held for a further investigation this afternoon.

NOTICE.—
NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, SECOND STORY, OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The State Tax of three (3) mills per dollar upon the assessed value of each share of National Bank stock held by residents of this county, will be payable at this office (in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 12, 1867), on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.
11 6 6t

THIRD EDITION

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A National Union Convention in Session at Dr. Wylie's Church—An Earnest Advocacy of the Union of all the Branches of the Church.

At 10 o'clock this morning, a National Union Convention of delegates from the different branches of the Presbyterian Church assembled at the First Reformed Church (Rev Dr. Wylie's), on Broad street, near Spruce.

The meeting was first organized as a prayer meeting, Mr. B. W. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presiding. This prayer meeting was in continuation of one held last evening, and much interest was manifested. The audience engaged in alternate singing and prayer, the hymns sung being the metrical versions of the 87th, 83th, 99th, 128th and 143d Psalm. The prayers were led by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Philadelphia; Rev. David Blair, of Ohio; Robert Carter, Esq., of New York; and the Rev. Samuel Mehaffy, of Ohio.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Dr. O. he Evans, of the Old School Synod of Cincinnati, arose and made an earnest appeal in behalf of the union of all the different branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He said that not one member of the Church in twenty in his section of the country was opposed to union. Scarcely an elder in the Miami Valley opposed it. All were willing to come together on the great doctrines common to all the branches of the Church, while each individual church will be privileged to follow its own peculiar forms. The speaker referred to certain churches which had not prospered because of a lack of harmony. At a recent session of the Cincinnati Synod, there was not one dissenting voice on the question of union. We should do away with our little differences. In active piety we have always been one. Why, then, should we waste our time and these energies in petty dissensions?

The Rev. Mr Blair followed in a few remarks to the same purport, after which, on the suggestion of George H. Stuart, Esq., a recess of ten minutes was taken, that delegates might have time to reach the church. Mr. Stuart expressed a desire to have them all comfortably disposed of in the church, as they might possibly be "entertaining angels unawares."

Rev. W. W. Barr, of the United Presbyterian Church, at half-past 11 o'clock again called the Convention to order, and nominated as temporary chairman George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city; whose name, he said, was a household word in the Presbyterian Church.

On motion of the Rev. W. T. Eva, of this city, the Rev. Mr. Archibald, of New York, was elected temporary clerk, after which the proceedings were inaugurated with a fervent prayer by the oldest delegate present, the Rev. Mr. Blair, of Indiana county, Penna.

The Chairman then read the fourth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. After which the audience joined in singing the One Hundredth Psalm, to the tune of "Old Hundred."

ADDRESS BY GEORGE H. STUART.

Mr. Stuart then addressed the Convention, saying that, in the name of our crucified but now exalted Redeemer, he hailed the delegates here assembled as a harbinger of better days for the divided Church. This, he believed, was the first general convention in favor of union, and all its delegates ardently desired the consummation of it. In the name of all the Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia, we welcome you to our heart of hearts to our homes, our churches, and our pulpits. Without consulting any one, he wrote a series of resolutions and presented them to the Synod of the Reformed Church, by which they were adopted, after slight variations, with unanimity, and in response to them this Convention has been called, and has now assembled.

Mr Stuart then read the resolutions, which provided for the representation of each Presbytery by one minister and one ruling elder.

The aim of the Convention is by prayer and Christian conference, in terms of union and communion among the different branches of the Presbyterian Church, to secure that object. With the spirit of prayer, our conference shall be sweet. We are not here around the standard of any one church, but around the banner of Jesus Christ. Union is the order of the day among the nations of the earth. The result of the war has been to draw together the Christian Churches. We did not go to the battle-field with our denominational differences. Satan is marshaling his forces, and God directs the Christian forces for the purpose. A voice comes to us to-day from the graves of Thomas Brainerd and John M. Crebbs, the chairmen of the Committees on Union of the Old School and New School Assemblies. If we could but hear their voices, we would be greatly encouraged in this good work. My own words in its behalf are poor and feeble when compared with the words of the Apostle:—

"That He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened with might by His spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God."

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Suydam, of this city, a committee of one minister and one ruling elder from each body represented in the Convention was ordered to read credentials. The Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, was appointed chairman of the committee, on which were represented the Old and New School, United Reformed, and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, and the Dutch Reformed Church.

After some instructions to the Committee on Credentials, the Rev. George Duffield, Jr., of Jamesburg, Illinois, moved that Mr. Stuart be elected permanent Chairman by acclamation, which prevailed. The Rev. Dr. Archibald was then made permanent Clerk, after which a Committee on Permanent Organization was raised, with the Rev. Mr. Duffield as chairman.

The Rev. W. T. Eva, of Philadelphia, moved that the daily sessions be from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 3 to 5 P. M.; and to meet again at 7½ in the evening; the first hour in the morning to be devoted to prayer and devotional exercises. After some further routine business, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, with prayer by the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D.D., of Kentucky.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cotton dull at 18@18½c. Flour easier; 10,000 barrels sold—State, $8 10@10 75; Ohio, $9 75@13; Western, $8 10@13; Southern, $10@14 75; California, $11 50@18 50. Wheat dull. Corn dull; 22,000 bushels sold—mixed Western, $1 35½@1 36. Oats active and 2@3c. higher; 65,000 bushels sold—Western, 79½@80c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $20 75@20 80. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

South Carolina Politics—Official Returns of the Registration.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—Official returns of the registration in South Carolina show an aggregate of 45,751 whites and 79,585 blacks. Only nine out of thirty-one districts have white majorities.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 1f NO. 105 SOUTH THIRD ST.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$168 08 (taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.
$100 88 do. do. 5-20s of 1862.
$101 82 do. do. 5-20s of 1864.
$104 28 do. do. 5-20s of 1865.
$103 08 do. do. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$104 23 do. do. 5-20s of '67.
$90 58 do do. 5 3-10 cent. 10-40s.
$101 48 do. do. 7 3 10 Cy, June issue.
$105 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy, July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 5 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27thstu

FOURTH EDITION

DREW THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Inaugural Ceremonies To-day

Addresses by Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Durbin, and Others.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

MADISON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The formal opening of this new institution—the theme of the Church—the magnificent gift of Daniel Drew, Esq., took place this (Wednesday) morning. The trains running from New York were crowded with the elite of Methodism from that city and the towns and cities adjacent, and representatives of your beautiful City of Brotherly Love. All of the Bishops of the Church were present, and nearly all of the editors, book agents, missionary secretaries, college presidents, etc., east of the Mountains.

The exercises took place in the Presbyterian Church, which was filled with the clergy and laity. The singing of the day was in charge of P. Philipps. Prayer by Rev. A. Mandell, pastor of the church in which the services were held. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Dr. Hare, of New York city.

Voluntary, "Help me Sing for Jesus," was sang by Mr. Philipps.

Rev. Bishop Simpson then addressed the audience, expressing the great pleasure he felt in meeting so many of the friends of ministry education in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He congratulated the founder and friends of the Institution on its location, the attendance, and all the circumstances of the occasion. He then traced the historical connection of Wesley and Methodism with education, and the theological training of ministers from the beginning, and dwelt eloquently upon the glorious results of the cultivated ministers who are ready for hard work.

Rev. Dr. Durbin followed. He specified the difference between the M. E. Church and her sister churches, in the admission of students in theological schools, to be, in the M. E. Church, a call of God to the work of the ministry. The main objects of all such instructions should be practical, the training given should be in all cases to make the young men more efficient in the ministry. This should be the only object, and the time devoted to the training should be determined by the demand of the times for laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. The effect of this training will be the advancement of the young men in piety and devotion. It ought to impart a moral and intellectual force which cannot be obtained in any other way. This culture will increase the power of the young men to perform their pastoral work.

Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, made the next speech. He referred to the changes in Methodism during the past forty years. He thought that those changes had generally been for the better. He called attention to the steady increase of Methodism, being over one hundred thousand during the past year, and about the same increase the year preceding. The centenary contributions from about one half of the conferences which have reported amounted to seven millions of dollars. The essentials of Methodism are the call to preach the doctrine, to be taught justification by faith, human responsibility, experimental Christianity, and action

THE WEEK OF INDIAN SUMMER.

The earth now rests from all her fruitful works;
Her golden week of Indian Summer glows
O'er all the land—the Sabbath of the year.
The sun slants low along the Southern sky,
The fine gold of his Summer beams grow dim.
The clouds no longer heave their Alp-like forms,
But thinly o'er the pale-blue heavens spread.
O'er viewless, Western verge the thickening haze
Pours slowly in the atmosphere of dreams.
The hills, upon whose russet slopes now lie
The latticed shadows of the leafless woods,
Afar in cloudlike masses melt away.
The winding stream Autumnal rains have filled
Through woodland, glade, and rural homes, and roads,
Through fields all brown, and Winter-during green,
Moves slowly on, in gleams from curve to curve
Like languid openings of a dreamy eye.
Save muffled echoes of the distant gun,
And interrupted peck of bird on limb
And hollow trunk, a buzz of blundering bee,
No sound disturbs the deep repose of earth.
From height to height the crow flies heavily;
And o'er the valley's gulf of wavering haze
The hawk, slow scanning farm and field below,
In dreamy circles floats. Against this steep
And wood-browed hill, the warm and mellow air,
As from the wind-swung curtains of a tent,
Beats fitfully. A pale and shimmering light—
A last sweet smile, as of a dying saint—
Plays softly o'er the wan and quiet earth.
Nor hills, nor woods, nor fields, though bare and brown,
Are sad, but all rejoice in works well done.
The leaves have builded for their race of trees
The measure of a genial Summer's growth,
And at their feet are mingling with the dust.
The orchard-trees droop low relaxed limbs,
Unstiffened yet against the Wintry storm
October winds have sown the wingéd seeds
Of weed and flower; and by the streamlet's marge
The golden rod still bends o'er aster blue,
But bloom and glory's gone, by beat and chill
Of dark October rains.
As once of old
"God saw that it was good," and took His rest,
So year by year, through Nature's work, He does
The same, and in some week of warmth and light
Earth dreams her fruitful Summer o'er again,
And rests in peace as of a day of heaven.
—*Hours at Home.*

A SINGULAR DOMESTIC HISTORY.

A Wife Becomes a Daughter.

Dr. O. W. Wight, of Indiana, the author and translator, who has lately figured in the papers for getting a divorce from his wife on acrount of ill-health, and marrying another woman, while his wife officiated as bridesmaid, writes a long defense of himself to the Chicago *Tribune*, and gives a chapter of domestic history more singular than ever before narrated in fact or fiction. We give the essential parts of the letter, without attempting to pass judgment upon the case. After stating that he was married in May, 1854, immediately after his return from a stay of some years in Europe, the marriage being hastened by the death of the bride's mother, her only relative; that the marriage had been put off from time to time on account of the lady's health, the disease being represented to him as hysteria, Dr. Wight proceeds:—

"Almost immediately after our marriage we embarked for Europe. The steamer duly landed at Liverpool, and we went directly to the famous 'Lake District of England.' About a month after our marriage she was one day, at Keswick, stricken down at my feet in a fit of epilepsy. Attack followed attack, until she had seventeen in the course of the night. I stood alone by her bedside, amazed, bewildered, becrushed, turning grey ere the sun rose. Her fearful disease (so fearful, as Dr. Watson says, that 'the beasts of the field flee in terror at the characteristic cry of one seized with it') had been concealed from me. Yet I am publicly accused of having put away one who was 'in good health at the time of her marriage,' simply because she had become an invalid on my hands. If her parents had been living, I should have taken her home to them, and never should have seen her again in this world. But she was an orphan and alone. She had not been to blame. That terrible night, on bended knees, before God Almighty, I adopted her as my child. Never has a word of reproach to her, on account of the concealment, escaped my lips. From that hour to this I have been an affectionate parent to her ('father and mother in one' as she has a thousand times, with gushing tears, expressed), and during many of the intervening years I have been the sole nurse to her, patiently, uncomplainly, tenderly performing for her offices that no money could procure. I wandered over Europe nearly four years, taking my patient and ward to many eminent physicians, hoping against hope that perchance her disease might be cured. It had existed from infancy. Every physician—and to you, my brethren of the regular profession, I speal as witnesses of the truth of my assertion in regard to the disease—knows how incurable a long-standing case of epilepsy is, how it unfits for the pursuits and active duties of life. Besides, as every educated physiologist understands, it is very likely to be transmitted to offspring. With a knowledge of this fact, none but a brute and godless wretch would incur the responsibility of being the author of those who might inherit this fearful malady."

Finally, returning from Europe, Dr. Wight sought to establish a home and to conceal the real nature of his wife's disease from his friends, and for some years took the chief care of her, more than twenty women having been tried as nurses or housekeepers, not one of whom would do. At length a lady who had known Dr. Wight from his youth, a lady intelligent, educated, and refined, came to spend the summer with him. She won the confidence and sympathy of his patient and reduced the chaos of his house to order, and the Doctor sought relief in literature. This lasted for two years, and then the story goes on:—

"An efficient friend could not always remain with us. My nominal wife, my epileptic ward, could not bear to part with 'Aunt Kate,' as she familiarly and affectionately called her. A recurrence to the old method of housekeeping was an impossibility. Boarding was attended with the same difficulties. Two persons were necessary for the care of an epileptic who could never be left safely alone, except for some hours on particular days. My friends coming to know the situation, advised an asylum. My heart revolted against that, as it still revolts against it, although I have had, for a long time, an arrangement with a noble friend of mine, the honored head of a New England asylum, to take her, in case of my death, or some imperative necessity. A new plan was proposed by my patient herself, at first in jest, then in earnest. The nominal tie between us should be severed, and then she might have two instead of one to take care of her. It will be said that no wife could make such a proposition. Verily no wife could. Let it be remembered that she was a wife only in name; in reality, an adopted child. She had come to regard it as religiously wrong to think of fulfilling the relations of wife in her condition. She ardently desired to be released from the responsibilities of a station she could not fill. When asked by me, with the ulterior object of divorce in view, to assume the place required of her by the external bond of our union, she revolted, declaring she should never live with me again, and remained extremely unhappy till she discovered my true meaning. A simple attestation of this attitude on her part satisfied the letter of the law. There was no witness against her, except in the technical sense of the courts. The testimony, as seen from the point of view of our real life, was for her, and as she wished it. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, was told by the only one that had the secret of our hearts. That truth satisfied the law's letter, while its just and pure spirit was satisfied by the purity of our aims.

"In order, however, to satisfy some scruples of conscience, we made a first attempt to procure a divorce on the naked merits of the case, under that clause in the Indiana law giving to the judge power to release from the bonds of matrimony when, in his opinion, it is best for all parties concerned. The cause of our failure is not a matter of public interest. We succeeded elsewhere. Two months after the divorce was procured I married again. The divorced wife stood by our side with her attorney during the ceremony, not to act as bridesmaid, as the attack has it, but to signify her approbation in the strongest manner. The marriage was 'private,' in our own rooms. As the clergyman pronounced the last words of the service, she said in a clear firm tone, 'It is all just as I want it.' The marriage was solemnized in the presence of a dozen Christian men and women, representatives of some of the best families in the city, who would not sanction a 'queer,' much less an iniquitous thing. The clergyman, pastor of one of the leading churches in the place, who had performed the ceremony, had lived in rooms adjoining ours all winter, and knew us well. He would not have married parties compelling (as it was intimated) 'this divorced wife to stand beside the woman who was to usurp her place.' 'The curse and blight of the Almighty' is called down 'to avenge the wrongs of this wretched woman.' The wretched woman has not been so happy (till our peaceful domestic circle was invaded by this attack) in a dozen years, as she has been since that hour when she 'stood there like a living corpse.'

"At the close of the ceremony myself and wife adopted the former wife in the most solemn, religious manner, promissing to keep her with us, to care for, cherish, and support her, 'as long as she is spared to us, as we hope for judgment at the mercy-seat.' That adoption is in the form of a document, signed by us, witnessed by those present at the ceremony, and left in the hands of a distinguished clergyman, open at all times to all right-minded persons for inspection. Before our marriage we signed legal bonds binding ourselves in heavy penalties to the same effect; these bonds are in the hands of our attorney, where they will remain, and may be seen by properly intentioned people. It has been publicly reported that I have squandered for her a large fortune. It is false. She had an income when she was married, thirteen years ago, of $1660. She now has enough, from property and bonds in her own right and name, to secure her against all contingencies.

"As to the foul allusions to the physical uses of marriage, I pass them over in sorrow, not in anger. We here 'see through a glass darkly.' The medium through which one beholds things is colored by the hues of his own soul. The life of the world, as it appears to the vision of each of us, necessarily takes this tint of the observer's spirit. I thank God that I and mine can see all around us pure Christian men and women, whose bodies are fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost.

"Thus, with the Maker of heaven and earth looking into my heart, have I written the simple truth in regard to this matter. If the world, with exact knowledge of the facts, blames me, I shall bear it meekly, hopefully."

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 28 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY,

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 185 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chestnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 3m

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET [CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.
Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3-PLY INGRAINS,

AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 16, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACHOIX,

NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12 2w mw3m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
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FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $325.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

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FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies,
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
21] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 12 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 20]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11 at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT A. Q. M.:—
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
20 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.
Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.
The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,	10,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
3,000 " Copper,	10,000 " Chains, do.
1,000 " Copper bottoms,	15,000 Bolts,
1,000 lbs. Lead,	1,000 stove Feet,
500,000 " Horse shoes,	5,000 Broom Handles,
500,000 " Mule do.	500 Lamp Chimneys,
600 Empty Bottles,	600 pieces Lamp Wick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights, Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc etc.
Also, the following Wagonmakers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch Oak Plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch do. do.	3,000 feet 4-inch Hickory Plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.	12,600 feet Plank, assorted
42,000 feet 3-inch do. do.	sizes.
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 12t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

OFFICE OF ASST. QUART'R-GENERAL,
No. 17 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 9th day of November, 1867, at 12 M., a lot of Machinery pertaining to Water Condensing Apparatus, stored on board of the barge F. S. Ayres, now lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The following articles are composed in the lot to be sold:—
6 Cylindrical Boilers, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter 10 ft. long.
1 Steam Drum, 30 in. diameter, 13 ft. long.
1 Lot of Fire Tools.
2 Lighthall's Condensers.
800 ft. Wrought and Malleable Iron Pipe, assorted sizes.
6 Woodward Steam Pumps, Nos. 2, 3, and 7.
10 Cast-Iron Globe Valves.
8 1¼ in. Brass Plug Cocks.
2 3-in. Cast-iron Safety Valves, with levers, weights, etc.
2 2-in. Cast-iron Check Valves.
The sale will take place on board of the barge, at the hour and place above-named, and purchasers will be required to remove their property within three days from the time of purchase. The barge will be towed at the expense of the United States to any point in New York Harbor, where the successful bidder may desire to receive his property, which must be removed at his expense.
Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury Notes.

RUFUS INGALLS,
11 1 2t Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air is produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
8 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,552,146·13.

Capital	$600,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,427·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,451·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,034.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 31 MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,00, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable rates.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL F. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
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President.	Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27] Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·20

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

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Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
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Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	F. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deforest,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8]

LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1867.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY EINSTEIN, in the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
To the creditors of HENRY EINSTEIN, Bankrupt.
JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
10 26 sw 2w No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER.

Meerschaum has been supposed by many to be sea foam, from its lightness and whitish appearance. Its name, too, gives the same impression. It is, however, a kind of clay, composed of hydrate of magnesia, combined with silex or flint. It is found in different parts of Europe, in Spain, and in the several countries at the head of the Mediterranean. It also abounds in large quantities in Natalia. It is generally found in the forms of veins in serpentine and also in tertiary deposits. It has also been found in Asia Minor in alluvium, apparently the result of the decomposition of carbonate of magnesia belonging to neighboring serpentine rocks. It is largely collected there for the manufacture of cigar-tubes and pipes, the town of Konich furnishing the principal supplies. When first taken out of the earth it is soft, and makes lather like soap, and from this latter circumstance it is often used for washing by those who live in places where it is obtained. When exported it is roughly hewn into blocks, and sometimes into rude pipe shapes, and freed as far as practicable from the associated minerals which impair its quality by interfering with the carving and smoothing of its surface. Pesth and Vienna were at one time famed for the manufacture of meerschaum pipes and tubes, but other places now equal them. Many of these wares are very handsome, and cost large sums of money. The fine yellow and brown colors which are so much admired in the pipes, and which can only be produced after long smoking, are caused from the fact that the meerschaum is kept for some time in a mixture of wax and fatty matter. A portion of these is absorbed, and being subsequently acted upon by the heat and tobacco fumes, assumes various shades of color. The lightest qualities are generally too porous to produce the best pipes, and the heaviest are generally rejected from suspicion of their being artificial products. The artificial pipes are made from the parings of the genuine material, which, being reduced to fine powder, in boiled in water and moulded in blocks, sometimes with the addition of clay. After drying and contracting they are ready for the carver.

This kind is known as "Massaköpfa," or Massa bowls. The value of pipes and cigar tubes imported into the United States in 1858 amounted to $200,000. A recent publication says:—

"The best and purest meerschaum bears a bluish tinge, and its surface is covered with very small star-shaped flecks. This kind, however, is seldom seen in this country. Denominating this as the first quality, there are several inferior qualities, each different from the others, yet genuine meerschaum. A peculiarity of the first quality is its capability of receiving a high polish, and having a perfectly even and smooth surface, and coloring evenly throughout, whence it is termed 'Spiegel Meerschaum,' *spiegel* being the German word for mirror. The high price of this grade has for some time prevented its general use in this country, but as this firm imports it in the rough, and work it themselves, they have of late overcome this objection to a great extent. The reason for boiling meerschaum, so unintelligible to most people, is very easily explained. Like all varieties of clay, meerschaum when exposed to air becomes dry and hard, in which condition it never would absorb the nicotine, or oil of tobacco, which gives it the rich color that smokers so highly prize. When boiled in oil or wax, the particles of clay are forced apart by the heat, and the oil or wax introducing itself between them, retains its position upon cooling. Again, when the pipe is heated by smoking, the particles of the meerschaum separate, the oil or wax becoming melted exudes, and the nicotine takes its place, and imparts its own rich color. This is the philosophy of what is popularly termed 'coloring a meerschaum.'"

It may here be added that a meerschaum cannot be polished until it has been boiled. This firm also give some good rules for coloring pipes. Fill the pipe loosely at the start, and only half full, smoke slowly, the object being to keep the pipe as cool as possible under the circumstances. Do not allow it to cool too rapidly after smoking. Never cover a pipe, because the oil that exudes from the meerschaum will be absorbed by the material of which the cover is composed, and the result will be blotches on the pipe.

Lightness of weight or ability to float in water are not tests of genuine meerschaum. The difference, however, between the bogus and the genuine is apparent when the pipe is heated: the imitation being unable to expand or contract uniformly, cracks when heated, and the oil or wax in it not being equally absorbed, slowly burns, and in burning emits a most offensive smell. Probably no mineral substance presents features of interest so peculiar as does amber. Obscure in its origin, found in loose pieces in alluvial deposits, or scattered along the coast after severe storms had swept the bottom of the sea, it was regarded by the ancient Greeks and Romans with superstition and mystery. They considered that this substance, clear and transparent, was beautiful tear drops, shed by the sisters of Phaeton, and petrified as they fell into the sea, and the electrical phenomenon exhibited by this substance added to its mystery. It was even believed by some of the philosophers to be possessed of a soul. It was believed by others to be the tear drops of sea birds, and in a couple of lines by an old poet, the hero is made to say to his lady love, that, if she accept his suit,—

"Around her shall glisten the loveliest amber
That ever the sorrowing sea bird has wept."

The Arabs, noticing the electrical phenomena, gave it the name, in their language, of "*Karabe*," or catch-chaff. And now when its mystery and obscurity have departed before the light of science, it must still be regarded with peculiar interest for its singular history and qualities. Amber is now generally understood to be a fossilized vegetable gum. The trees from which it exuded stood in forests of past epochs, and are now found forming strata of bituminous wood beneath beds of sand and clay. The wood is more or less impregnated with the amber; and this is also met with depending from the trunks in the form of stalactites, and again in rounded pieces, mixed with pyrites and coarse sand, under the layer of trees. Such a bed is worked as a mine for the amber near the coast of Prussia. The fossil stratum is from forty to fifty feet thick, and is followed to the depth of 100 feet below the surface. In some other countries it is found in beds of brown coal and of lignite, and it is probable that the pieces of it picked up on the sea shores have been washed out from the extension of these repositories beneath the waters of the sea. On the Prussian coast of the Baltic, between Königsberg and Memel, amber is more abundant than at any other known locality, and it is from this source that the Mohammedan countries are principally supplied. Amber has for ages been used for ornaments, such as necklaces, bracelets, and breastpins. In Europe the cloudy or milky amber is considered the finest. Amber is divided into two kinds, Fleisen and Erd Bernshein. The former is found in the water. The latter is obtained in mines, and is considered the most valuable, being harder and clearer. Its value as mouthpieces all smokers can appreciate, and in Turkey as high as $2000 have been paid for one.

Messrs. Kaldenberg & Son imported the largest piece of amber ever seen in this country, and manufactured it into an entire pipe of a No. 5 London bend size, and which is now on exhibition in Paris. It is rarely, however, the case that a piece so large as this can be found. At present the chief amber diggings in the North of Prussia are near New Kuhren, Brusterort, Lapohnen, and Ranschen. The fishing and picking of amber from the sea gives employment to large numbers of persons. After a storm, when the waves are going down, the men wade out and get the seaweed which is borne in from the waves, and from it the women and children pick the pieces of amber. This mode of procuring it is less laborious and often more productive than digging it. Amber is not only used for pipes and ornaments, but a fine varnish is made from it; also an oil used in medicine, and succinic acid, a useful reagent in chemical investigations.

The largest piece of amber known is one of eighteen pounds weight, now in the royal cabinet at Berlin. It was found in Lithuania, twelve miles back from the Baltic. A piece of amber of a pound weight is worth about $50, and to such a degree is electricity excited from it in the process of working it, that the workmen are often affected with nervous tremors, and often have to change the pieces they handle that the excited electricity may be dispersed. Amber is also found in some localities in this country; the principal points being Amboy, New Jersey, Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard, and Cape Sable in Maryland.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

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A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

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Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

11 5 1m **NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.**

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

309 and 311 CHESNUT STREET

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CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

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ALL SERIES,

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SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, November 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, November 30
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, December 7

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency

First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....35
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $1 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie
STAR OF THE UNION, 1078 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

4 13

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 13

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 12

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE.
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES.

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 1

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TASCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 237 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6 No. 102 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
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No 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails, 12 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 5:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawis a Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:30 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., passing Reading at 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation. Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of G. A. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

BILLS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving from the Market street cars thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Seventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	8:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 22 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:40 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	5:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	5:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. reach Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 1:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 10:35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Ashton for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

1 1 No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Lenwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M. Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail.....3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.....3 00
At 5 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant.....(2d class, 1 50
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6,

FIFTH EDITION

Comparison of the Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The public debt statement for November 1 shows the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury to be $2,491,504,430, being a decrease of $3,772,789 since October 1. The amount of coin in the Treasury has increased $8,241,657, and it now is $111,543,317. The debt bearing coin interest has increased $32,914,850. The debt bearing currency interest has decreased $35,306,000.

Public Debt Statement.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds	$198,845,350 00
Six per cent. bonds, 1867 and 1868	19,690,941 80
Do. do. 1881	283,676,000 00
Do. 5-20 bonds	1,267,898,100 00
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000 00
	$1,778,110,991 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	$18,042,000 00
Three-year Compound Int. notes	62,558,910 00
Three-year 7-30 notes	334,607,700 00
Three per cent. Certificates	11,560,000 00
Total	$426,768,610 00

MATURED DEBT, AND PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Three-year 7-30 notes, due August 15, 1867	$3,371,100 00
Compound Interest notes, matured June 10, July 10, August 15, and October 15, 1867	9,316 100 00
Texas indemnity bonds	262,000 00
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	163 661 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	54 061 61
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	955,240 00
Temporary loan	4,168 375 55
Certificates of indebtedness	34,100 00
Total	$18,237,533 83

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$357,164,814 00
Fractional Currency	30,706,634 39
Gold Certificates of Deposit	14,514,200 00
	$402,385,677 39
Total debt	$2,625,502,848 02
Amount in Treasury, Coin	$111,540,317 35
Amount in Treasury, Currency	22,458,080 67
	$133,998,398 02
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,491,504,450 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurers' returns in the Department on November 1, 1867.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Returns come in slowly, but the indications now are that every official position in the State will be filled by Democrats. In Washington county, the entire Democratic ticket is elected. Frederick is also Democratic. These have been strong Republican counties. Kent gives 1282 Democratic majority. Wicomico, a new county on the Eastern Shore, gives 1000 Democratic majority.

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

End of the Anti-Popery War.

Arrest of Garibaldi—Terrible Defeat of His Troops—Great Battle at Monte Rotondo—Garibaldi Said to be Insane—Napoleon's Ultimatum to Victor Emanuel.

Alarming Food Riots in England.

The Military Called Out.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROME.

Advance of the Papal Army on Garibaldi's Position—A severe Battle and Rout of the Revolutionists—Garibaldi Retires Towards Italy—The Insurgent Camps Broken Up.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4.—The movements of the Papal army, which, since its repulses in the provinces, has been gradually consolidating and reforming in Rome, have been watched for some days past with great anxiety, as it was reported that the troops of his Holiness would assume the offensive against Garibaldi immediately after the entry of the French.

This condition of affairs has been brought to a serious crisis by the action of the Pontifical army. Yesterday (Sunday) morning a large body of the Papal soldiers advanced from the works around Rome to the field. They were well supported by artillery. They marched on Garibaldi's headquarters position, situated between Tivoli—which is about eighteen miles east northeast of Rome—and Monte Rotondo.

An engagement took place immediately between the opposing forces. The fight was long and obstinately contested, a great many men being killed and wounded on both sides.

Garibaldi's force was defeated. The General retreated from the scene of action in good order, taking his wounded volunteers along with him. The line of retreat was towards the Italian territory. It is reported here that Garibaldi has been arrested on the frontier by the Italian troops.

Signor Nicotera, one of Garibaldi's officers, has withdrawn from his position at Frosinone, and gone towards the frontier of the Neapolitan territory. Signor Ascerbi, of the Italian Legislature, a volunteer revolutionary officer, has taken his departure from Viterbo, which place he held for Garibaldi, after levying a forced loan of eight thousand Roman crowns on the inhabitants. Garibaldian volunteers, who had crossed the frontier, are returning daily to Italy from all points of the Papal States.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Garibaldi's Position Before the Fight—Advance of his Troops, and a Disastrous Surprise—Two Fierce Battles—Utter Rout of the Revolutionists—Garibaldi's Action in the Fight, and Appearance at Parting.

CORRESE, Pontifical States, Nov. 3—Evening.—During the past few days General Garibaldi concentrated his forces around his former position at Monte Rotondo, fully supported by his officers.

Yesterday afternoon Signori Corte, Crispi, and others, ardent supporters of his cause, and formerly a deputation from the revolutionary society, begged of him to withdraw, as the Italian troops had crossed the frontier. Garibaldi refused their entreaties, saying that he "did not value his life in such a cause," and that "a soldier ought not to count the number of his enemies."

Signor Corte replied, giving his assent to the last observation of Garibaldi, but adding, "A general should." The deputation then left the camp of the general. This morning Garibaldi, with about three thousand men of his command, and having two guns, moved for Tivoli to join Nicotera, one of his officers.

In the meantime the Papal Zouaves, who were advancing, and not by any means dilatory of action, had taken Tivoli without noise at the point of the bayonet. Garibaldi's force did not know this fact, and were marching along towards the same point, singing national airs. When they arrived at Metana they were surprised by seven battalions of the Papal army, supported by twelve guns, who attacked them in front and on both flanks.

The battle ground was among hills, with a country road running on both sides. The fighting was continued fiercely for over an hour. In the hottest moment of the engagement Garibaldi had to be dragged away from the battle. His troops suffered much loss, and retreated towards Monte Rotondo, pursued by the soldiers of the Pope.

Here the fight was renewed, and continued for over two hours, when the Garibaldian retreat became an utter rout. It is believed here that General Garibaldi had nine hundred men killed and one thousand made prisoners, and a great many wounded. Menotti Garibaldi was wounded slightly in the leg. The loss of the Papal force was not so heavy.

Arrived at the Italian frontier, the retreating Garibaldians gave up all their arms, except weapons which were their own private property, to the Italian regular troops stationed on the line. General Garibaldi left here this morning by a special railroad train for Florence. He made no parting address, and looked old, haggard and disappointed. The revolutionary and insurrectionary movement is broken down all over the territory.

There were no French engaged in the fights, with the exception of a few who went in as volunteers; although some of the Garibaldians, deceived by the resemblance of the uniform of the Papal soldiers to that worn in some of the French regiments of the line, say they were beaten by French soldiers. The Italian troops stationed on the frontier behaved with great judgment in the emergency. Many of the wounded Garibaldians are here, and some few at Monte Rotondo.

FROM THE FIELD.

The Garibaldians Disarmed and Dispersing.

CANTOLUPO, Nov. 4—P. M.—The road between the front and Correse is filled with Garibaldian volunteers returning towards Italy. They are all unarmed. Their defeat by the Papal soldiers is complete, final. It is said that some of their best men have been killed.

ON THE FRONTIER.

The Wounded Garibaldians Received by the Italians—Hospital Scenes—Garibaldi on the Way to Florence.

TERNI, Nov. 4—P. M.—Hundreds of wounded men are arriving here from the scene of the late engagements between the Garibaldians and the Papal troops. They are conveyed by special railroad trains.

The Italian regulars act in a very kindly manner to all, assisting in carrying them from the station to where they are laid, weeping like women on beholding the sad spectacle. Father Gavazzi has charge of the hospital. General Garibaldi, accompanied by his sons Menotti and Ricciotti, passed here this morning *en route* to Florence.

GARIBALDI'S ARREST.

The General Claimed as a Prisoner by Italian Troops—His Sons Leave Him.

TIGLIOLE, Nov. 4.—When General Garibaldi reached here this morning, on his way to Florence, the Italian officers on duty told him he must go to Spezzia. Garibaldi drew a revolver, saying that he would not resist the officers, but that he would not go willingly. Italian soldiers then stepped forward and lifted him into the car. His sons would not go with him.

ITALY.

English Representations to the Cabinet—The Kingdom Quiet—Garibaldi Reported Deranged.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—The English Minister and Embassy here have requested King Victor Emanuel to treat Garibaldi leniently. This unnecessary trouble being over, there will, it is said, be no collision between the French and Italian forces. Italy is quiet. There are rumors afloat here to the effect that Garibaldi's mind is affected.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Ultimatum to King Victor Emanuel—Italy to Evacuate Papal Territory Immediately—Garibaldi's Surrender.

The Paris *La Presse* of this evening says that the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence was ordered to present, on Sunday, to the King's Government an Imperial ultimatum, to the effect that the Italian troops which had been marched into the Papal territory should evacuate the States of the Church before Thursday evening, November 7.

The Paris *Temps* says that during the engagement near Monte Rotondo, on Sunday last, Garibaldi was beaten by the Papal troops, and, after his defeat, retired to Correse, which is eighteen miles southwest of Rieti, on the site of the ancient city of Cures, capital of the Sabines. Here, it is said, General Garibaldi surrendered to the Italian authorities.

ENGLAND.

Alarming Food Riots in Exeter—The Movement Extended to Axminster—Bakers' and Butchers' Shops Plundered—Corn Stores Burned—The Military Reinforced and Special Constables Sworn in.

EXETER, Nov. 4—Midnight.—Serious riots were commenced in this city to-night. The tumult has been produced by the high price of food, and a pretty general want of employment, the once great iron interest of the place having been greatly depressed of late. Almost every baker's and butcher's shop in the town has been broken open and completely gutted and plundered.

The movement has extended to Axminster, situated twenty-four miles east of Exeter, where the premises of the corn dealers have been burned. Axminster contains the well-known carpet factories, with buildings for the manufacture of woollen cloths and gloves, and has a very determined population of working men.

The local militia has been called out and placed under arms at Exeter, and reinforcements of the regular troops have arrived in the city from the naval station at Plymouth. Several arrests have been made. Special constables have been sworn in, both in Exeter and Axminster. The Mayor of Exeter has made a speech to the people, but the mob is still in force, and great excitement prevails in the streets, even at this hour.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,

HATS, and

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers Feathers, Frames, etc. Millinery supplied. 8 16f

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large importer's stock of corded SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them a little less than cost of importation. A full assortment of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Worsted Fringe, Rugle Gimps and Buttons.

RAPSON & Trimmings and Zephyr Store

11 1 fmw2m5p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.—GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES for sale. No. 1324 MARKET St. 11 5 3t*

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,

PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. Those noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us to their utter need to redeem these pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (including the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,

October 26, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 20 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $50,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State, has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,

AND ONE AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion

$641,900 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	20,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25 000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	20,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15 000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8 000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 45 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Clasped Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,000
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,000
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,900
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breast pin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,800
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,500
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Stud	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Ring	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	300
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	200
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	200
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	200
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	200
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	50
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $25 each	25 000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
Also,	120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at		$641,900

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4 50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's $33 00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9 00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43 50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17 50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85 00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m

"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, "No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CLOAKS

OPENING EVERY MORNING.

NOW OPEN,

LADIES' DRESS FURS

OF ALL KINDS.

REAL ASTRACHAN

AND

ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

BY THE YARD.

RICH BLACK SILKS,

IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7 50.

CORDED POPLINS,

BEPS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

EPINGLINES,

VELOURS RUSSE,

SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS

For Ladies' Walking Suits.

LADIES' DRESSES

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

Very good Canton Flannels at 12½c.
Better qualities Canton Flannels 15, 16, 19 to 62c.
All the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins 8, 8 to 31c
New styles Calicoes for Comfortables, 6¼c.
Good qualities choice styles Calicoes, 10c.
Extra good qualities new styles, 12½c.
Merrimac Calicoes, all new styles, 15c.
We are daily opening cheap lots of Dress Goods, which we are selling at about one-half the cost of importation.
1 lot Plaid Dress Goods, at 12½c.
Choice styles of Dress Goods, at 16c.
Double width Silk Stripe Poplins, at 25c.
Plaid Poplins, 31c.; cost over 50c.
Double width Plaid Poplins, 50c.; cost 85c
Rich Printed French Merinoes, 75c.; cost $1 25.
All-wool Printed Poplins, 75c.; cost $1 25.
Silk Striped Alpaca Poplins, 85c.; cost $1 25.
Silk Figured All-wool Poplins, $1; cost $2.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS!
BLACK AND COLORED, EVERY VARIETY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
BLACK AND SCARLET CENTRES,
PAISLEY SQUARE SHAWLS,
WHITE BLACK, AND SCARLET CENTRES.
PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Woollen Shawls.
Misses' Long and Square Shawls.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.

As the most of our Shawls have been bought this season in the auction room, at a tremendous loss to the importers and manufacturers, we are able to offer very great bargains to our customers.

H. SPEEL & SON,
11 NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 913 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 26 w3m A. MYERS.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,

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4000 new and in prime order, just received.

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Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

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New and elegant designs of splendid
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities very heavy.

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IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.
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TOWELINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size for household use.
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LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.
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ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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NOS. 1 AND 2 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
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English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

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THESE GEMS OF ART

Have been selected with great care by Mr. Bailey from the studios of the most celebrated Artists, and the workshops of the best makers in Europe, and contain many works that have achieved distinction at the Paris Exhibition.

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THE NEW MODEL,

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OF LARGE FIELD,

REMARKABLE POWER

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A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

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Gold, Steel, and Vulcanite Frames.

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Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD SOLID WALNUT

PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,

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BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO,

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All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 3m

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